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INTERNATIONAL

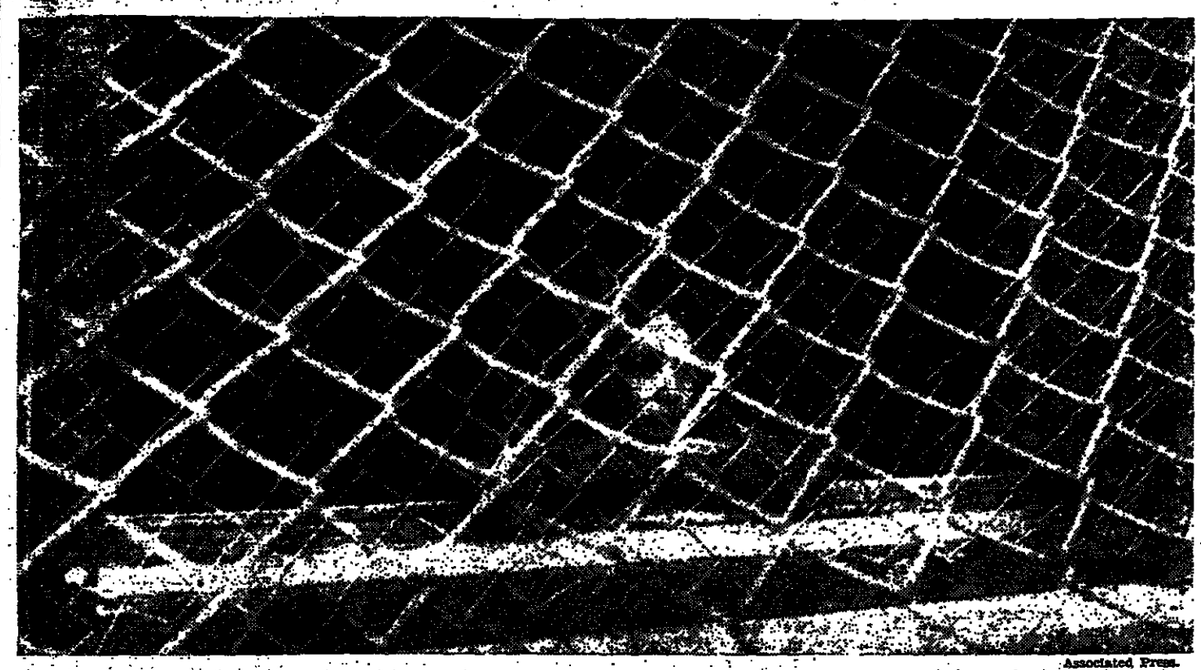
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Sunny. Temp. 66-64 (30-18). Tomorrow: Variable. Temperature: temp. 66-64 (30-18). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 77-59 (25-15). Tomorrow: fair. Yesterday's temp. 77-62 (25-17). CHANNEL: Sunny. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 88-61 (31-16). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 88-64 (31-18). Yesterday's temp. 88-69 (31-20).
5 ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	14 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Eire (inc. tax)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Fior.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Nigeria	3/6
France	1.40 Fr.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	18 Ptas.
Greece	12 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 2.75	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
Iran	25 Rials	Turkey	T.L5
Italy	280 Lire	U.S. Military	$0.75
Israel	I.£1.40	Yugoslavia	6 D.

No. 28,137 ** PARIS, MONDAY, JULY 2, 1973 Established 1887



Associated Press.

CAGED IN—Geraldine Fitt, 11, daughter of Northern Ireland Catholic political leader Gerry Fitt, peers through the steel mesh barricade surrounding the Fitt home. It was ordered erected for security reasons.

After Vote for New Assembly

Power-Sharing Now Deemed Possible in Ulster

By Richard Eder

BELFAST, July 1 (NYT).—Despite some discouraging factors, there is now a chance that representatives of Northern Ireland's Protestant and Roman Catholic communities will agree to share political power for the first time in the modern history of the province.

This sums up the forecasts of moderate political leaders and of analysts in the wake of Thursday's elections for a new assembly.

The hope is hedged about with reservations. Those who hope to put into effect Britain's middle-way solution for Ulster contained in the British white paper agree that the election results contain danger as well as opportunity.

Roughly speaking, a bit more than one-third of the new assembly seats will be held by a loyalist coalition of Protestants who reject the British plan. The white paper calls for Protestants to share power with the minority Catholic community. In return, it shelves indefinitely the possibility of a united Ireland.

The final results in the elections with all 78 seats decided showed that the official Unionists won 22 seats; dissident Unionists, 11; Loyalist Coalition, 17; Social Democratic and Labor party, 19; Alliance, 8, and Northern Ireland Labor, 1.

Nearly two-thirds of the seats will be held by groups committed to trying to make the white paper work. One of the thirds is the official Unionist party, a Protestant group of about the same size as the anti-white paper Protestants, and led by Brian Faulkner—the other third is made up of the Social Democratic and Labor party, solidly supported by Catholics and a small group of representatives of nonsectarian parties.

Two-thirds of the assembly seats, on the face of it, should be enough to set up an executive that would meet the approval of the British, and could begin to exercise the limited powers that Britain—which now governs the province fully—plans to devolve.

But it remains uncertain whether the Unionists and the SDLP will be able to surmount their suspicions of each other and cooperate. In the hours after the poll, Mr. Faulkner said repeatedly he would share power with the SDLP—if it agreed to work within the constitution. Two SDLP leaders, Gerry Fitt and John Hume, said they would share power with the Unionists—if they were "treated fairly."

Each side's reluctance forms the core of the other side's suspicions.

In addition, the battles of the last six years have left deep personal bitterness between many —though not all—of the leaders of the two groups.

British Soldier Killed

BELFAST, July 1 (UPI).—A gunman shot and killed a soldier in the Catholic Ballymurphy district of Belfast today, the army said.

An army spokesman said the soldier was a member of a foot patrol moving through Glenalina Road. Troops did not return the fire but launched an immediate search for the marksman, he said.

The death of the soldier—the 188th British serviceman killed in Northern Ireland—brought to 840 the total number of persons killed in four years of violence in the province.

Eclipse Casts Shadow Across Africa

Amateurs Join Scientists in Solar Watch

By Walter Sullivan

ABOARD SS CANBERRA, OFF MAURITANIA, July 1 (NYT).—In one of the longest eclipses of modern times, the moon's shadow swept across the entire width of Africa yesterday.

Scientists on this ship off the African coast and elsewhere along its path worked frantically to record the event and native populations on the mainland gazed aloft in wonder and, perhaps in some cases, trepidation.

While those on the ground including thousands of encamped tourists watched, the dazzling corona sprang into view as the last vestige of brilliant sunlight was snuffed out, a supersonic Concorde jetliner raced to keep up with the speeding shadow, which at times was moving at almost 1,400 miles an hour.

The event—which will not be matched for duration until the year 2150—began as the sun rose over the easternmost part of South America. It was then that the moon began nibbling at the solar face and, by the time sunrise had reached the Brazil-Guyana border, the sun was fully hidden.

The lunar shadow sped across the Atlantic becoming larger and the eclipse more prolonged. By the time it reached this ship and others gathered off the coast of Mauritania the eclipse duration on the centerline was about six minutes.

Shout From Crowd

A great shout went up from the 2,600 persons on the upper decks of this ship as the final crescent of sunlight shrank into a brilliant diamond on the edge of the black lunar disk, then vanished.

Thousands of instruments from giant one-ton telescopes to small hand-held cameras were aimed at the spectacle. Although the ship has six acres of upper decks—more it is said than any passenger ship except the Queen Elizabeth 2—there was hardly a square foot not occupied by a telescope or a camera mount.

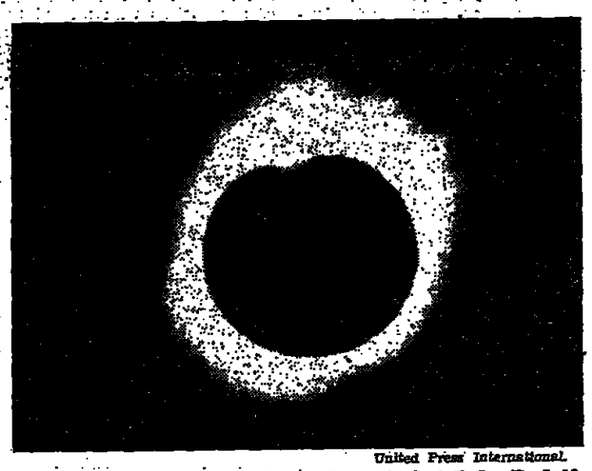
As the shadow sped on westward, it crossed the Sahara. There, in Central Africa, the eclipse lasted more than seven minutes.

Uneasy Camels

At oases, camels stared uneasily at the sudden onset of night. Birds sought their nighttime roosts while batteries of astronomical cameras clicked, magnetic tape flowed through electronic recording devices and scientists sought in a variety of ways to deepen their understanding of the sun as well as the envelope of gas that surrounds it extending beyond the earth itself.

That envelope is visible nearest the sun as the glowing corona, which can be seen only when the light of the sun itself is obscured as in an eclipse. The corona is of major interest because its thin outer region extends beyond the earth's orbit contributing to the environment within which the earth makes its annual journey around the sun.

A number of observations made from the ground along the eclipse path from the air and with rockets were designed to learn what happened to the daytime upper atmosphere and stratosphere of the earth when sunlight is suddenly cut off.



United Press International.

TOTAL ECLIPSE—Photo taken Saturday at Lake Rudolf, Kenya, shows moon during its total eclipse of sun.

9 Killed, 78 Hurt In Soviet Airliner Crash at Amman

BEIRUT, July 1 (NYT).—A Soviet airliner crashed at Amman airport yesterday killing nine persons and injuring 78.

The Aeroflot Tu-134 with 77 passengers and seven crew members on board failed to take off, overshot the runway and hit a home.

The plane was bound for Moscow with stops in Beirut and Yerevan, in Soviet Armenia.

Jordanian officials said today that the Armenian co-pilot of the airliner was one of two persons killed on board the plane. The seven others who died were Jordanians killed on the ground, they said, including four children.

Twenty of the injured were hospitalized while the rest were discharged after minor injuries were treated. One of the hospitalized persons, crew member Grant Karkurian, died of injuries.

Two members of the Jordanian royal family were among the passengers. They were Princess Dina, 42, the first wife of King Hussein, and Abdel Hamid Sharaf, a cousin of the king and Jordan's ambassador to the United Nations.



RARE VIEW—Carol Scherrer, an anthropologist from the University of Virginia, watches the total eclipse of the sun with Samburu tribesmen in village near Nairobi, Kenya.

Cambodia Rebels Deny Talks; U.S. Reports Peace Progress

Settlement Sought by Summer's End

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, July 1 (NYT).—Top administration officials have told members of Congress and newsmen in recent days that wide-ranging diplomatic efforts were going on to promote a political settlement in Cambodia—hopefully by the end of the summer.

Officials have been reluctant to discuss details, but they have indicated that the diplomatic activity has apparently failed so far to produce any formal negotiations between the opposing Cambodian sides.

As part of this effort, the administration reportedly informed the Chinese, North Vietnamese and Soviet governments that it had made a policy decision to accept Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former Cambodian leader, as a participant in any future negotiations that include the government of President Lon Nol in Phnom Penh.

Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser for national security affairs, met secretly with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on June 21 to discuss, in general terms, the emerging administration policies.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers met with the committee in a publicized but closed-door session three days ago.

Mr. Kissinger reportedly spoke of the administration's hope to disengage from Cambodia by September. Mr. Rogers, while seeking a bombing compromise with Congress, spoke of Aug. 15—the cut-off date approved by Congress on Friday.

Paul J. Hare, a State Department spokesman, also insisted that "diplomatic irons were in the fire" but refused to provide details. Later the senior official maintained that this was not "an administration flim-flam job," and said that active contacts, involving several governments and political factions, were going ahead secretly.

Mr. Hare said that "in the best possible world," the administration would prefer permission to bomb indefinitely, "but as a practical matter, we have to consider what the actual situation is at the present time." He was referring to the refusal of Congress to allow the bombing to continue without a fixed cut-off.

Trying Hard for Pact

Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Senate Democratic leader, said yesterday that as the result of his talks with administration officials "I think they are trying as hard as they can to get some kind of agreement."

Sen. Mansfield, a longtime admirer of Prince Sihanouk, said he expected that as soon as the prince returned to Peking from his current trip to Africa and East Europe, "the tempo for possible negotiations will be stepped up and I believe that in this respect the People's Republic of China and our government are in close contact."

Saigon on Cut-Off

SAIGON, July 1 (AP).—The South Vietnamese government said yesterday that President Nixon's agreement with Congress to halt all U.S. military activities in Southeast Asia by Aug. 15 "ties the hands of the allied forces."

Asked about the agreement, the Saigon government's spokesman, Bui Bao Truc, said: "When you go into a battle and the enemy knows your hands are tied and your legs are weak, I don't think the results will come out satisfactorily. The hands of the allied forces are tied."

Crime in U.S. Decreases 1%

WASHINGTON, July 1 (UPI).—The number of major crimes fell 1 percent nationwide during the first quarter of 1973, but serious crime continued to rise in suburban and rural areas, the FBI said last week. The biggest reductions occurred in the nation's 100 largest cities.

Violent crimes—murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault—have increased 6 percent this year compared to a 2 percent increase in January-March, 1972.

Property crimes—burglary, car theft and other larceny—fell 2 percent, compared to a 3 percent decrease during the same period a year ago.



Prince Norodom Sihanouk

Sihanouk Says Red Allies Can't Force Terms on Him

By Henry Kamm

BUCHAREST, July 1 (NYT).—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the Cambodian resistance forces, denied yesterday that either his government in exile in Peking or members of the Khmer Rouge guerrilla movement inside Cambodia were engaged in negotiations with representatives of the government of President Lon Nol or any outside power.

"We will not be bombed to our knees, and we will never go to the negotiating table," the prince said in a telephone interview from a government mountain chalet 90 miles north of the Romanian capital, where he is spending most of a nonofficial visit.

The prince, 51, was commenting on congressional acceptance of the Nixon administration request to allow U.S. bombing of Cambodia until Aug. 15 because, the request said, "extremely delicate negotiations for a political settlement" were under way involving the Phnom Penh and the exiled governments and the insurgent forces in the field.

In the telephone conversation yesterday, and at great length in a three-and-a-half-hour wide-ranging interview Friday at the mountain retreat, Prince Sihanouk expressed a determination to fight until victory. He declared that it was the desire of the leaders of the Khmer Rouge movement, whom he visited last March. It was his first return to the country since his overthrow by Marshal Lon Nol three years earlier.

Assertion Confirmed

Ieng Sary, permanent representative to Prince Sihanouk from the guerrilla forces, participated in part of the interview and confirmed this assertion. Asked whether there had been any contact inside Cambodia between the Khmer Rouge and the Lon Nol government, Mr. Sary replied: "Never, with no one. On my honor as a fighter."

Mr. Sary also strongly supported Prince Sihanouk's contention that there were no divisions in the guerrilla movement and that the prince enjoyed full support as the only head of state of Cambodia. Informed that a senior Nixon administration official said on Friday that the reported negotiations involved both the insurgents and the exiled government in Peking, Prince Sihanouk replied:

"Mr. Nixon still says there are factions. The resistance is a single whole. I represent the resistance."

As for the governments said to be active in trying to bring about negotiations on a political solution, the prince said they were mainly those of the United States and the Soviet Union, aided by France.

Goal of 3 Nations

Prince Sihanouk said the goal of the three nations was to separate the Khmer Rouge movement from him and to enlist the support of China and North Vietnam for a political settlement. He said:

"The only contacts there are are between the Americans, China, Hanoi, Moscow and Paris. We are not involved. It is a tragicomic farce."

Earlier this month, the brother of President Lon Nol, Brig. Gen. Lon Non, until recently in charge of trying to establish contacts with the insurgents, said in an interview in Paris that only minor local contacts had been made, with no significant results.

"But I can assure you," the prince continued, "that neither Hanoi nor Peking would dare to pressure on us for a political solution. They would not even suggest that we negotiate," he said, emphasizing the word "suggest."

"All Peking and Hanoi could do to please Washington is to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Assailants Slay Israeli Aide To Embassy in Washington

WASHINGTON, July 1 (NYT).—An Israeli military attaché was shot to death just after parking his car in the driveway of his home in a Washington suburb early this morning.

The slaying of Col. Yosef Alon aroused deep concern in this security-conscious city. Secretary of State William P. Rogers sent a message immediately to Foreign Minister Abba Eban pledging "every effort to find the perpetrators of this crime," which occurred in Chevy Chase, Md.

President Nixon, who was in San Clemente, Calif., made a presidential jet available to fly Col. Alon's body and his family back to Israel tonight. Mr. Nixon also ordered the Secret Service to increase protection of the diplomatic community in Washington.

By late afternoon, the FBI and the local Maryland police said that they had no solid clues to who had committed the crime or the reason for it.

'Motive Not Determined'

"The motive of the crime has not yet been determined," the FBI said, refusing to speculate on whether it was a purely criminal act or the work of Arab terrorists. The Israeli Embassy said that "we're being careful not to jump to any conclusions."

[Wire agencies reported that in Tel Aviv, military spokesmen said they thought Arab terrorists may have arranged the death of Mr. Alon. The Israeli cabinet discussed the slaying at its regular meeting and declined to say whether it blamed terrorists.]

The Maryland police said that Col. Alon and his wife, Deborah, had just returned to their ranch-style home in Chevy Chase, at about 1 a.m. after attending a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



AP.

Col. Yosef Alon

Security Chief Said to Set Trap

Iraqi Defense Chief Is Killed In a Shootout With Plotters

BEIRUT, July 1 (NYT).—The defense minister of Iraq, Lt. Gen. Hammad Chehab, was shot dead and the interior minister, Lt. Gen. Saadoun Ghaidan, was wounded today in what the state-controlled Baghdad radio described as a conspiracy engineered by the chief of internal security, Col. Nazem Kazzar. Two police officers also were killed.

Gen. Chehab and Gen. Ghaidan are members of the ruling Revolutionary Command Council, the 15-man highest executive authority in Iraq under President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr.

The two generals were known, by virtue of their posts, to be the key figures in providing protection to the radical leftist regime in Baghdad, which seized power in a military coup in July, 1968.

An official announcement broadcast by Baghdad radio conveyed the impression that Col. Kazzar may have been working for neighboring Iran, with which Iraq is currently locked in a conflict over influence in the Persian Gulf.

Lured to Dinner

The statement said Gen. Chehab, Gen. Ghaidan and several army and security officers were lured to a dinner given yesterday by Col. Kazzar in Baghdad and that as soon as they arrived there they were taken prisoners by Col. Kazzar and his men.

The authorities soon learned about the plot, and security men marched on the scene of the dinner. Col. Kazzar and his men then took the two generals captive and escaped to the town of Zarbatiyah on the Iraqi-Iranian border, apparently with the intention of crossing the border into Iran. There, they were intercepted today by Iraqi security men, and were captured. However, they managed to kill Gen. Chehab and wound Gen. Ghaidan before they fell into the hands of the authorities, the statements said.

The announcement said that Col. Kazzar and his men will be referred to trial "to receive the punishment they deserve." The number of men involved in the reported plot was not given.

His Counsel Cites Handicaps

President, Too, Is Described As Confused on Watergate

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, July 1 (WP).—President Nixon—like most Americans—is deeply confused about the Watergate affair and uncertain about many of the facts in the celebrated case, according to J. Fred Buzhardt jr., a special presidential counsel.

In a lengthy telephone interview, Mr. Buzhardt, who is handling Watergate matters for the President, said: "I'm sure the President doesn't know a lot about this. Most people are confused to the deuce. What makes anyone think he's in a different position?"

Mr. Buzhardt also expressed confusion about the case, saying that he does not know which one, if any, of the President's former aides to believe. "I'm not sure what I believe beyond the innocence of the President," he said.

He said the White House is severely handicapped in trying to obtain the facts in the case. "I feel like I've got my hands tied behind me... It looks sinister if I call anyone" of the attorneys for the former White House aides who are under investigation in the case.

Uncertainty on Response

Mr. Buzhardt also said the President has not decided whether to publicly answer allegations made last week by former presidential counsel John W. Dean 3d, who testified before the Senate Watergate committee that Mr. Nixon was involved in the cover-up.

"I don't know if the President is going to answer Dean," he said. "I have mixed emotions about what to recommend. There are various forums... I'm not sure if we want to put the President in a position to answer a confessed felon."

While accusing the President and top former White House aides H. R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman of involvement in the cover-up, Mr. Dean also confessed that he himself played

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Said to Pressure Labor Dept.

'Improper' Colson Actions Alleged

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, July 1 (NYT).—Charles W. Colson, former special counsel to the President, and one of his former aides in the White House, Donald F. Rodgers, repeatedly attempted to influence the Labor Department in an effort to aid the Nixon administration's re-election drive, highly reliable sources have charged.

The sources characterized Mr. Colson's actions as "improper."

The sources, who include officials in government agencies, Congress and the White House, said that Mr. Colson's interventions with the Labor Department were undertaken in support of either the Teamsters Union or the New York Building and Construction Trades Council, two labor supporters of Mr. Nixon last year.

In a series of interviews, the officials said that Mr. Colson and his deputy, Mr. Rodgers, specifically urged the Labor Department to do the following:

● Intervene with the National Labor Relations Board to settle a pending Teamsters Union matter.

● Seek to influence a pending decision before the Pennsylvania State Supreme Court on another Teamsters Union matter.

● Begin "harassing" black construction union locals in an effort to prevent them from competing effectively with white union locals.

In addition, the sources said, Mr. Colson—acting on behalf of the New York Trades Council—vigorously attempted to prevent the nomination of a black labor expert to serve last year as the Labor Department's regional director for New York.

The official, Clayton J. Cotrell, was approved by the White House for the job only after Laurence H. Silberman, then the undersecretary of labor, threatened to resign in what became a major White House dispute last year.

Mr. Cotrell was removed from the post and demoted two grades by Peter J. Brennan, the former president of the New York Trades Council, who was named secretary of labor this year.

Mr. Silberman, who reportedly was considered for the post of secretary of labor late last year, refused to comment on The New York Times's account of Mr. Colson's and Mr. Rodgers's reputed activities. "Your story is essentially correct, but I would rather not comment," he said.

Mr. Silberman is now a partner in the Washington law firm of Steptoe & Johnson.

[Mr. Colson said today that The Times account "is not true," AP reported.

[Mr. Colson said he never had any contact with the NLRB and had never heard of the Pennsylvania case. He said he did oppose the New York appointment because he felt there was a better candidate for the job.]

Mr. Rodgers could not be reached for comment. Neither could James D. Hodgson, the former secretary of labor who is now an aircraft corporation executive.

Mr. Colson was also unavailable to discuss the report with The Times, but issued a general denial of any wrongdoing through an associate. He also said that he did not always have direct control over Mr. Rodgers when he worked with him in the White House.

The Times's sources provided another view, however.

"Everybody in town knew that Colson was all over the Labor Department last summer trying to get things done," one well-informed official said. "I also know as a fact that Larry [Silberman] put his job on the line over Cotrell."

In other developments as reported by wire agencies:

● Mr. Colson today disputed John W. Dean 3d's testimony before the Senate Watergate committee that Mr. Dean gave President Nixon "a full report of all the facts" in the Watergate case last March 21.

"I don't believe Mr. Dean laid out all the facts as he said he did on March 21," Mr. Colson said on the CBS television program "Face the Nation."

Mr. Colson said the President called him the evening of March 21 and said "that he had to get to the bottom of the Watergate himself, that he had to find the truth. He had to find out what was going on.

"He knew at that point that he was not being told the truth, that he was being given confusing information."

● Former White House aide John D. Ehrlichman said in a television interview aired Friday that he became aware of a Watergate cover-up effort for the first time last March during an inquiry he made at the request of President Nixon.

"The White House had no interest, as such, in covering this thing up. It had no exposure," Mr. Ehrlichman said. He maintained that Mr. Nixon himself wanted all witnesses to testify fully to the facts.

He said the Watergate matter had been the responsibility of Mr. Dean in his office as counsel to the President.

"I don't claim to have been very prescient in this whole thing. I was a late bloomer, I must confess," he said. "And it was not until very late in this inquiry that I made at the President's request, that I finally put the last few pieces in the puzzle and began to see where Dean fit."

● In an appearance on the NBC television program "Meet the Press," Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., the unsuccessful Democratic candidate against Mr. Nixon in 1968, said he thought Mr. Dean had made "a strong case involving the President directly in the so-called Watergate cover-up."

Sen. Humphrey said that, after the Watergate hearings, it will be necessary for Mr. Nixon "to come clean with the people either before the grand jury or the Watergate committee."

President, Too, Is Described 'As Confused About Watergate

(Continued from Page 1)

a major role in managing the cover-up for more than eight months.

To answer Mr. Dean could "very definitely" degrade the office of the presidency, according to Mr. Buzhardt. He said it is difficult to anticipate what other witnesses may say, even though news accounts and preliminary interviews are available.

"What do you do? Do you [have the President] testify or make a statement after each witness?" Mr. Buzhardt said. "There are facts that obviously haven't been gone into yet."

He said he was uncertain about how much damage Mr. Dean's testimony had done to the President, adding: "Anything of the sort of these type allegations is damaging. How damaging I don't know... I have my own personal opinion... that his imagination got away from him."

At the same time Mr. Buzhardt said that he doesn't "doubt that he [Mr. Dean] believes in what he said sincerely."

Having listened to some of Mr. Dean's testimony on television last week, Mr. Buzhardt criticized the cross-examination by the senators and Senate committee staff.

"I don't really think we had a cross-examination," he said. "Maybe that's just a lawyer's frustration but there were questions unasked... As senators go, however, in cross examination, [Sen. Edward J.] Gurney [R., Fla.] made a good effort as did Fred Thompson," the minority counsel of the Senate committee.

Specifically, Mr. Buzhardt said that Mr. Dean should have been questioned more intently about a Watergate report which Mr. Dean drafted in late March.

The report was drafted after March 21, when both Mr. Dean and the President agree the President had been told a large portion of the details about the cover-up.

The draft report was submitted by Mr. Dean to the Senate committee.

"For whom was it intended?" Mr. Buzhardt asked. "If it was for the public, it is too damning. If it was for here [the White House], then there is not enough. Mr. Dean had told the President more" on March 21.

In commenting that his and the President's confusion about Watergate stems from an inability to get all the facts, Mr. Buzhardt said the White House is even uncertain about what Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman will say when they testify before the Senate committee.

Mr. Buzhardt said that his role in the White House "is not that of an investigator" but primarily involves supplying information and documents to the Senate committee and the office of special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox.

Asked about the President's reaction to Mr. Dean's allegations, Mr. Buzhardt would say only: "The President is a tough-minded individual who is going about his business."

3 Oil Groups Of U.S. Get Libya Threat

By Ronald Koven

WASHINGTON, July 1 (WP).—Libya has demanded that the three remaining major U.S. oil interests in Libya agree to an immediate government takeover of their operations.

Coming less than three weeks after the nationalization by Libya of the operations of the Bunker Hunt Oil Co. of Dallas, the demand by a Libyan minister yesterday placed great pressure on the oil companies to accept a low compensation offer or be nationalized. U.S.-Libyan negotiations resume this week.

Libya traditionally has served as the bellwether for the oil-producing countries of the Middle East, and oil industry officials have expressed fears that a new deal for Libya would lead the oil nations of the Persian Gulf to demand renegotiation of existing arrangements.

Deputy Petroleum Minister Omar Muntasser yesterday told a U.S. wire service in Tripoli that his country would only pay "net book value" for U.S. installations.

Book Value Estimate

According to U.S. Commerce Department figures, the book value of U.S. oil investments in Libya is slightly more than $1 billion. The market value of the operations is calculated at about four times that amount.

Book value is the original cost of the installations minus depreciation for tax purposes. It does not take into account the cost of duplicating the facilities in 1973 dollars or the value of annual production from the oil fields.

Libya will not accept "updated book value," Mr. Muntasser said.

In March, according to the trade journal Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, the three U.S. oil groups involved in the negotiations produced more than 1.3 million barrels of oil a day out of the country's total of 2.3 million.

Mr. Muntasser said that, after the takeover, the companies would remain at least for a time as the operators. They would be paid in cash or in oil.

The three U.S. groups involved are the Oasis Consortium of Continental, Marathon, Amerada, Hess and Shell, producing 850,000 barrels a day; Occidental Petroleum Co., 240,000 barrels a day, and the American Overseas Petroleum (AMOSEAS) group of Texaco and Standard Oil of California, 218,000 barrels a day.

French Identify Device In Arab's Bomb Death

PARIS, July 1 (AP).—French authorities yesterday filed charges of voluntary homicide against unknown persons in the bombing death of Mohammed Boudia, a reputed Black September terrorist organization leader.

Mr. Boudia, a 41-year-old Arab, was killed when a bomb exploded in his car Thursday. Police sources said it apparently was detonated by a highly sensitive mercury device said to be favored by Israeli secret services.

The detonator was said to be so sensitive that the rocking of the car as Mr. Boudia entered it may have been sufficient to set off the bomb.

NINA RICCI
Before presentation of Autumn Collection
SALES
of Summer Collection Models
Wednesday July 4
from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
20, rue des Capucines

Qadhafi Amazed By Opposition in Egypt to Merger

CAIRO, July 1 (Reuters).—Libyan president Moamer Qadhafi said tonight that pressure by some Egyptians against the proposed merger with Libya had astonished him.

The Libyan leader told a press conference here: "There is strong pressure from you here to leave unity."

Col. Qadhafi was joined at the conference by his premier, Abdel Salam Jalloud, who came from Tripoli earlier today to join talks on the merger, which have been going on here for 10 days.

Originally, Col. Qadhafi was due to meet seven Egyptian editors tonight.

But about 100 news and cameramen crammed into the room and a free-for-all session developed betweeen Col. Qadhafi and journalists who expressed doubts about the benefits of the merger and about Libya's current "cultural revolution."

"I am very astonished that you have apprehensions about this unity," Col. Qadhafi said. "It seems as if some people are picturing us [Libyans] as if we are monsters."

French Trotskyist Held

PARIS, July 1 (Reuters).—Trotskyist leader Alain Krivine was charged yesterday under a public-order law and jailed pending trial following a violent clash between leftists and police on June 21. Mr. Krivine, 31, head of the Communist League, faces a possible five-year prison term.

Flight Pay Curb

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP).—Congress has forwarded to President Nixon a bill to cut off flight pay for desk-bound generals and admirals. The House and Senate gave final approval to the measure in separate votes Friday.



United Press International.

OVERDRIVE—The AVE Mizar, a combined automobile-aircraft, takes off from Oxnard Airport, in California, on a test flight. Developed by Advanced Vehicle Engineers of Van Nuys, Calif., it integrates the air frame and pusher-type engine of a Cessna Skymaster with a modified Ford Pinto. The craft would have a cruising speed of more than 130 miles an hour and a range of 1,000 miles.

Apathy Reigns in Cambodia But Social Pressures Grow

By Malcolm W. Browne

PHNOM PENH, July 1 (NYT).—With the Phnom Penh government locked in a critical phase of an uphill war, there is a growing feeling of apathetic resignation everywhere.

The rich or powerful seem to feel increasingly that there is nothing they can do to save or help their countrymen. And the impoverished farmers, refugees and soldiers, whose leaders seem powerless to defend them against human and natural adversities, turn more and more to the Buddhist pagodas for solace.

The country, not quite in complete anarchy, is governed mostly by inertia rather than action these days.

The government of President Lon Nol is probably neither less efficient nor more corrupt than was the government of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who was overthrown in 1970. In fact it is almost the same government, without the prince.

Gulf Widening

But the problems of making the country run have simply become overwhelming, and even cabinet ministers tend to shrug with resignation when asked what can be done. "We are small and helpless," they say, "and our fate is completely in the hands of foreign powers, especially the Americans and the Vietnamese."

Cambodia has always been a semi-feudal society, with a few rich aristocrats ruling the mass of well-fed but otherwise impoverished farmers, and with virtually no real middle class in between.

The gulf between aristocrat and farmer seems to have grown even wider despite the mutual problems and privations of war. This is the case even in the thick of fighting.

In more than two decades of war in Indochina, visitors to the national capitals have been struck by the anomalous pretensions to gracious living in the midst of death and destruction, but nowhere has the contrast been more striking than in Phnom Penh today.

Indeed, the country seems to exist in two visible levels for residents of the north side of one of the capital's landmarks, the old Hotel Le Phnom, which was called Le Royal before the monarchy was deposed.

There is a shady garden with a swimming pool and restaurant, with wealthy Cambodian and Western teen-agers splashing happily, and with high government officials, politicians, army officers and foreigners sipping drinks or enjoying soufflés and other specialties of the house. Only when bombs strike close enough to rattle the glassware does anyone pay attention.

Beyond the hant monde of Phnom Penh's military, political and social élite is the swarming central market, where the official price of rice has just been doubled and where Cambodia's currency, the riel, buys less each day.

Anger Seems on Rise

At the market, at filling stations where women and children line up for hours to buy a quart or two of gasoline and at the hundreds of refugee camps surrounding the capital, there is a growing manifestation of anger. A well-dressed passerby attracts sullen stares and sometimes muttered insults.

The government is theoretically supposed to be looking after the refugees to some extent. A new director of refugee affairs recently gave an appropriately fashionable reception the day of her investiture.

In the last year there have been some dangerous social eruptions. When rice became scarce, soldiers and civilians joined to loot all the markets in Phnom Penh for two days. When soldiers failed to receive any pay, they paraded through the streets firing volleys in the air. When students demonstrated peacefully to complain about police measures, a crowd of thugs understood to have been under the orders of Brig. Gen. Lon Non, brother of President Lon Nol, and then a power, opened fire on them, killing a number.

"Things have reached the point at which we must see a social explosion soon," a knowledgeable Cambodian said. "The poor people stand a lot, but they will not tolerate much more, and our leaders seem powerless to head off catastrophe.

"There is no need for the Communists to win the war," he added. "We will win it for them. And that, I suppose, is just what Sihanouk and his people have in mind."

Talks Denied On Cambodia

(Continued from Page 1)

refuse us ammunition," Prince Sihanouk said.

At another point, speaking of the common pledges of the leaders of the Vietnamese Communists, the Communist Pathet Lao and himself "to fight against American imperialism to the end," the prince said:

"Who could foresee that afterward they would stop before us? And suddenly you see Kissinger smile and Le Duc Tho smile at Kissinger, they shake hands, they go arm in arm and leave us alone."

As for President Nixon's recent refusal to negotiate with the rebel government, the prince said that he had received a telegram Thursday night from Khieu Samphan, his deputy premier and, in effect, chief of the guerrilla movement and military forces inside Cambodia. The prince said:

"Khieu Samphan says to me in the name of the whole resistance movement: 'Prince Sihanouk, you have already proposed to the Americans a peaceful solution, a political solution that testifies convincingly to your pacifism and goodwill, but do not lower yourself any more. Now that Mr. Nixon has closed this door of negotiations with us, tell the whole world that from now on there can be only one position: It is war, armed resistance until we have won this war. If we don't win it sooner, we will win it later.'"

Prince Sihanouk said this meant that his offer to negotiate directly with the United States was withdrawn. But Ieng Sary whispered into the prince's ear and the prince said:

"Ieng Sary says there is a nuance. The telegram is not the withdrawal, but they ask me to say simply that I will propose nothing further. They reserve the right if Mr. Nixon proposes it to say yes or no."

Israeli Aide Slain in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

farewell party for an embassy colleague.

Mrs. Alon got out of the car first and her husband parked it in the driveway. She told the police that she was on the porch when she heard about five shots. She ran inside to telephone for help and by the time she came out she found her husband mortally wounded.

'4 or 5' Shots

Neighbors reported "four or five" shots and the sound of a car speeding out of the neighborhood, the police said.

Col. Alon's body was taken to Baltimore for an examination. There, a medical examiner, Dr. Ronald Kornblum, reported that the colonel had been shot "five times in the chest." He said that all five shots had gone through the body but that "death was caused by a single gunshot wound," Dr. Kornblum said death had been instantaneous.

Zvi Brosh, the information minister at the Israeli Embassy, said that Col. Alon was 44 years old and was born in a kibbutz in Palestine. He said that Col. Alon joined the Haganah, the underground force, in 1948, the year of Israel's independence, and became one of the country's first pilots.

He served as a squadron commander and commanded an air force base from 1966 to 1970. He was made a colonel in 1967 and assigned to Washington in 1970. Mr. Brosh said that the colonel was scheduled to return to Israel next month and to retire from military service.

In addition to his wife, Deborah, Col. Alon leaves three daughters, aged 18, 14 and 5.

No Guerrilla Comment

BEIRUT, July 1 (Reuters).—The Palestinian commandos here were today keeping tight-lipped over the killing of Mr. Alon.

"No comment," was the curt reply from a commando spokesman when contacted by telephone for a statement on the attack.

Israel Charges Rabbi Kahane In Plot to Kill Foreign Aides

TEL AVIV, July 1 (NYT).—Rabbi Meir Kahane, leader of the militant Jewish Defense League, was indicted in Jerusalem Friday for attempted conspiracy to murder foreign officials in the United States.

Neither the names nor nationalities of the intended victims were given in the charge sheet. However, Rabbi Kahane said in court that the case was connected with plans to disrupt the recent American visit of Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader.

Judge Avinoam Eden rejected the rabbi's application for bail and ordered his detention until the end of the trial.

The indictment said the accused sent four letters and a cable to the United States May 24 and June 12 in which he attempted to conspire with the addressees and others to commit felonies. These were said to be the murder and abduction of foreign officials, bombing and shooting at foreign embassy buildings and setting fire to buildings in which "American companies conducted domestic and foreign economic activities."

Details to Follow

State Attorney Gabriel Bach said in an interview that full details would be disclosed during the trial. However, he added that the state might request that part of the evidence be submitted behind closed doors.

Rabbi Kahane is liable to seven years in prison if convicted of attempted conspiracy to damage Israel's foreign relations by acts against a friendly country and to 3 1/2 years for attempting to conspire to commit felonies in the United States.

He also is awaiting trial in different courts in connection with an alleged attempt to illegally export military firearms and for posting letters to Arabs urging them to emigrate from the Jewish state and the occupied areas.

He was arrested June 2 in connection with the latest case and has been detained under a series of remand orders. One of the letters he was said to have sent to the United States allegedly was smuggled out of prison by a visitor, his brother.

The rabbi, who admitted having sent the letters, said he could now undertake not to repeat his actions because Mr. Brezhnev had returned to the Soviet Union.

He explained to the court that he had tried to disrupt Brezhnev's visit because he feared co-existence between the United States and the Soviet Union would harm Jews who were seeking to leave the Soviet Union.

Shah Commutes Terms

TEHRAN, July 1 (AP).—The shah of Iran yesterday commuted the death sentence imposed by an army court on six leftist guerrillas to life imprisonment. Charges against them included armed bank robbery, plotting to overthrow the regime and attempting to kidnap the U.S. ambassador.

OFFICIAL STUDENT FLIGHTS TO ALL DESTINATIONS

ATHENS TEL AVIV $39.90 — LONDON MOSCOW $59.90 — LONDON BANGKOK $189.90
PARIS ROME $39.90 — ROME ATHENS $39.10 — TRANSATLANTIC from $100

PARIS: SSTS, 125 Ave. Champs-Elysées. Tel.: 720-20-18.
ROME: ESTC, 302 via Cavour. Tel.: 6780206.
LONDON: SSTS, 16 Great Newport St. Tel.: 240 2389.
LONDON: BUSTA 44 Goodge St. Tel.: 5744401.
ATHENS: BUSTA, 7 Filellinon St. Tel.: 232 874.

General Offensive Indicated

Cambodian Reds Begin Driv Near Key Provincial Town

From Wire Dispatches

KOMPONG SPEU, Cambodia, July 1.—Strong rebel forces began an offensive here yesterday, driving close to this provincial capital and government strongpoint, which is regarded as second in importance only to Phnom Penh itself.

Government troops were locked in heavy fighting at a half-dozen other places around Phnom Penh, notably along the banks of the Mekong River and along several supply roads leading to the capital.

Kompong Speu is 29 miles southwest of Phnom Penh, on Highway 4, the national capital's only overland route to the deep-water port of Kompong Som on the Gulf of Siam. The road, important for the supply of the capital, had been cut off by Communists most of the last month at a point 15 miles southwest of Phnom Penh. But it was reopened to truck convoy traffic recently.

Since the reopening of the road, many of Kompong Speu's 50,000 residents have been streaming eastward toward the comparative safety of the capital.

But yesterday appeared to be the beginning of the most serious attack to date.

Panic-Stricken Refugees

In every direction, smoke from burning villages was rising high into the sky and panic-stricken refugees with buffalo carts were walking or running toward the main road with mortar shells and bullets striking closer by the minute.

Wounded soldiers were loaded aboard motorcycles with two-wheeled trailers and rushed south toward the main road.

Very strong rebel forces, often within one mile of Kompong Speu, have been threatening the town and road for some time. Heavy American air strikes attacked these positions Friday night and yesterday.

But the main thrust yesterday was from the north, where an estimated 1,300 rebel troops poured into a large stretch of highly developed farmland northeast of Kompong Speu known as a "Kirirom Province Pacification Zone."

The fighting here and elsewhere in Cambodia appeared to indicate that a general offensive had been started.

B-52s in Action

American planes, including B-52s, continued operations over Cambodia today at the request of the Cambodian government, the U.S. Pacific military command said in Honolulu. It was the 117th straight day that the B-52s have been in operation over Cambodia.

Near Prek Dam, Cambodia, Communist-led insurgents entrenched solidly in bunkers on Highway 6 today repulsed for the second consecutive day a government infantry battalion trying to dislodge them from Phnom Penh's roadway into the Cambodian heartland.

The infantrymen got only two kilometers past the major Tonle Sap River ferry crossing, or Prek Dam, 20 miles northwest of the capital, linking Routes 6 and 5, before the insurgents opened up with rockets, light machine guns and rifle-fired grenades.

Deadlock Held Broken

In South Vietnam, Canadian officials said that the deadlock of the international truce team was broken yesterday after a month of inaction. The Canadian delegation said that Canadian Ambassador Michel Gauvin, this month's chairman of the International Commission of Control and Supervision, involved an article of the ICCS protocol—an annex to the Jan. 27 Paris cease-fire agreement—to break the deadlock. The article says that in a case where no unanimity exists, copies of a report on a situation can be sent to each delegation with the understanding that it is not an official ICCS document.

The deadlock followed the refusal of the Hungarian and Polish delegations to allow Canadian and Indonesian reports on interrogation of four alleged North Vietnamese prisoners—two of whom said they had entered South Vietnam after the Jan. 28 cease-fire in violation of the truce agreement—to be forwarded to the Saigon-Viet Cong Joint Military Commission.

Meanwhile, two Canadian truce observers spent their fourth day under detention by a Viet C unit as negotiations for t release continued in Saigon. two men—Capt. Ian Patten, and Capt. Fletcher Thomson, —were detained after apparer being stopped in their radio at a rubber plantation 35 m east of Saigon.

The Saigon government rep ed that Communist troops sta three attacks on South V namese government units al the central coast today. attacks, which resulted in deaths of 15 Communist soldi two South Vietnamese soldi and civilians and the wounding seven government soldiers, w the worst of 77 cease-fire vic tions that the Saigon comma reported for yesterday and tod

Hunt for GIs Lost in Actio At Standstill

By Joseph B. Treaster

DA NANG, South Vietna July 1 (NYT).—The tea searching for clues to the fa of the more than 1,300 Ame icans missing in action in I dochina have run into seric problems and their work has be painfully slow.

In the five months since t teams were organized under t Joint Casualty Resolution Cen in Thailand, they have conduct only six investigations, includi one yesterday into the crash ne here of an Air Vietnam passen plane. The plane carried Americans, and Vietnamese ci authorities had surveyed t wreckage more than a year ag

In a news conference yeste day morning, Brig. Gen. Robe C. Kingston, the officer in char of the search operations for th missing in action, said that U. efforts had been hamstrung b lack of cooperation from th Communists, continued fightin in Cambodia and failure of th Laotians to form a new govern ment.

Yesterday evening, a high ranking U.S. official said: "I also say they were pretty damn inefficient. They should have least checked the records c civilian air crashes."

1,100 Locations

Addressing more than 20 new men at the Da Nang airfield, th general said that he had a li of some 1,100 plane-crash loca tions and numerous graves tha he hoped to investigate. But, h said, 95 percent of them were in disputed or Communist-held ter ritory.

The Paris peace agreement an the joint communiqué signe earlier this month stipulate tha the parties to the fighting sha mutually cooperate in locatin and caring for graves, exhumin and repatriating remains an gathering information abo missing persons. Thus far, th general said, the Communis have not done so.

The general would not give a details of the difficulties with t Communists.

But informed U.S. officials c ed as an example a recent r quest by the United States send a team of investigators in a disputed area in Quang Na Province on the northern coa where Da Nang is located. "t were told by the PRG [t Provisional Revolutionary Go ernment of the Viet Cong] th their people in the area did know about the MIA [missi in action] operations and th 'something might happen' if o of our teams went in there," official said.

Unarmed Teams

Gen. Kingston said that teams were not armed and asse ed, "I'm not about to take people into places where there armed men on both sides. W not sending teams in where the any possibility of getting casu ties through hostile action."

Gen. Kingston's unit of 175 m was organized in January a February. It did not conduct first investigation until May 7.

Eban Accuses Tunisian Leader

TEL AVIV, July 1 (AP).—Foreign Minister Abba Eban yesterday accused President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia of failing to follow up on his proposal to meet an Israeli representative for talks about peace in the Middle East.

"Although Israel has expressed its willingness, nothing tangible has materialized," Mr. Eban said in a radio interview.

"No Tunisian proposal for a meeting anywhere or at any level has reached one of the 60 international centers where both Israel and Tunisia are represented," he said.

On Friday, Mr. Bourguiba was quoted in the French newspaper Le Monde as saying the idea failed because Israel rejected his suggestion that the talks be based on the 1947 United Nations partition plan for Palestine.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	26	82	Fair
ANKARA	24	75	Fair
ATHENS	26	82	Fair
BEIRUT	28	82	Sunny
BELGRADE	24	75	Cloudy
BERLIN	24	75	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	28	82	sunny
BUDAPEST	20	68	Stormy
CAIRO	33	91	Sunny
CASABLANCA	25	77	Sunny
COPENHAGEN	28	82	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	25	77	Sunny
DUBLIN	18	64	Rain
EDINBURGH	21	70	Cloudy
FLORENCE	31	88	Fair
FRANKFURT	27	81	Fair
GENEVA	24	75	Fair
ISTANBUL	29	84	Fair
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Cloudy
LISBON	24	75	Sunny
LONDON	25	77	Fair
MADRID	32	90	Sunny
MILAN	29	84	Sunny
MONTREAL	24	75	Sunny
MOSCOW	26	79	Cloudy
MUNICH	23	73	Cloudy
NEW YORK	29	84	Sunny
NICE	26	79	Fair
OSLO	24	75	Fair
PARIS	23	73	Sunny
PRAGUE	24	75	Cloudy
ROME	26	79	Sunny
SOFIA	21	70	Stormy
STOCKHOLM	24	75	Fair
TEHRAN	36	97	Fair
TEL AVIV	30	86	Sunny
TUNIS	31	88	Fair
VENICE	26	79	Sunny
VIENNA	24	75	Cloudy
WARSAW	25	77	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	28	82	Cloudy
ZURICH	24	75	Fair

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Cana at 1200 GMT, others at 1300 GMT.)

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3 Key Bills Are Approved

Nixon Signs Aug. 15 'War' Cutoff

By Spencer Rich
and Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, July 1 (WP).—President Nixon today signed a package of compromise bills cutting off Indochina war funds after Aug. 15, raising Social Security benefits by 5.6 percent one year from now and continuing the government's spending and debt authority until the fall.

Congress had sent the bills to the President yesterday and then began its Independence Day recess, which will run for a week. A Social Security measure to which the administration had objected on cost grounds was one of the three bills signed by the President.

In San Clemente, Calif., President Nixon yesterday expressed satisfaction with Congress for approving the compromise legislation.

Melvin R. Laird, the top domestic counselor to the President, said that "the President is very pleased with the cooperative spirit of Congress in facing up to these very important problems in the last week."

"We have come a long way," Mr. Laird said, apparently referring both to the action by Congress and to the new spirit of compromise that exists in the White House.

Working Intensely

White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said that the President had been working intensely on the compromise proposals on both the supplemental appropriation measure with the Indochina resolution and the debt-ceiling bill with the Social Security increase.

House-Senate conferees reduced the financial impact of the Social Security measure yesterday morning by agreeing to postpone several benefit provisions by six months as compared with earlier versions of the bill. As a result, they said, Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz had informed them he would recommend that the President sign the Social Security boosts.

Although some House and Senate doves remained skeptical and unhappy, there was a general air of goodwill after Friday's agreement between President Nixon and Congress to cut off all funds for U.S. combat in Indochina after Aug. 15.

As part of the compromise, the President pledged through House and Senate spokesmen to come back to Congress to try to get permission if he wished to engage in any bombing or other Indochina combat after that date.

3 Key Bills

The agreement on the war was quickly written into binding legislative language in several appropriations bills, and at the same time, it unlocked for final action several bills which had been tied up in the impasse over the war funds. Yesterday, three key bills were cleared for the President by both chambers, permitting the government to continue its debt and spending with the start of the new fiscal year, which began today, and allowing Congress to go home for a recess.

The House, by a 265-to-75 roll-call vote, and the Senate, by voice vote, passed an emergency financing resolution permitting government agencies to continue spending operations until Sept. 30. No regular appropriations bills for the new fiscal year have been sent to the President yet, so without the emergency financing resolution, all agencies would have been out of money today, the start of the new fiscal year.

As a key provision of the financing resolution, the bill contains administration-accepted language barring all funds "herein or heretofore" appropriated from being used to finance combat activities "directly or indirectly."

The wording of the cutoff is: "Notwithstanding any other provision of law, on or after Aug. 15, 1973, no funds herein or heretofore appropriated may be obligated or expended to finance directly or indirectly combat activities by United States military forces in or over or from off the shore of North Vietnam, South Vietnam, Laos or Cambodia."

The United States presently is bombing insurgents in Cambodia only.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman, J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., said he had carefully examined the legal impact of the final language for possible loopholes. "I preferred our language, naturally," said Sen. Fulbright, who had sponsored the initial Senate version, "but I can't see any difference. I was hard put to make a case that there is any significant difference."

Dropped from the bill was a Senate anti-impoundment provision on funding and a Fulbright provision barring all new funds for the foreign-aid programs. However, the final bill let the aid program continue only at a $2.3-billion annual rate, instead of $2.453 billion.

In another bill, the House, by a 294-to-54 roll-call vote, and the Senate, by a 63-to-2 roll-call vote, approved the extension of the $465-billion federal debt ceiling until Nov. 30, instead of letting it revert to $400 billion at midnight yesterday. The actual debt level is about $455 billion. This bill was approved after House-Senate conferees stripped from it a package of Social Security benefits and shifted them to another bill in cutdown form.

Retained in the debt-ceiling bill was a Senate provision requiring the Internal Revenue Service to put the box for the voluntary $1 taxpayer checkoff for presidential campaign funds on the first page of the income tax return form or right next to the line for the taxpayer signature. The same provision makes the checkoff nonpartisan, with funds to be distributed among parties according to a formula already in law instead of allowing the taxpayer to designate which party he wants to receive the $1.

Benefits Continued

An eased unemployment-benefits extension affecting six states with high unemployment—more than 4.5 percent—also was retained. The states are Alaska, California, Maine, Montana, North Dakota and Vermont.

Also, the House, by a 327-to-9 vote, and the Senate, by voice vote, passed a bill raising Social Security benefits 5.6 percent, effective on benefit checks to be received July 3, 1974, for 30-million beneficiaries.

The Social Security boost was added as a rider to a bill extending the Renegotiation Act for one year after the House late Friday night defeated by 190 to 185 a more generous version tacked onto the debt-ceiling bill.

The earlier version put the benefits into effect on Jan. 1, 1974, and was opposed on cost grounds by the White House.

The final version also raises welfare guarantees for the aged, blind and disabled and raises the Social Security taxable wage base to $12,600 on Jan. 1, 1974, to help pay for the new benefits.



SKYLAB-2 CREW—The astronauts for the Skylab-2 flight starting July 27 show the insignia for their planned 56-day mission. From left, Comdr. Alan L. Bean, Owen K. Garriott and Jack R. Lousma. Each of the men had a hand in designing the shield.

As Draft Runs Out

All-Volunteer Army in U.S. In Trouble After Half-Year

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, July 1 (NYT).—One of the boldest policy and political gambles of the Nixon presidency—the abandonment of the draft and total reliance on young civilian volunteers for a nearly 3-million-man military force—was six months old yesterday. And it is in trouble.

The no-draft, all-volunteer force—AVF or VOLAR to military officials—is a military goal that President Nixon long ago placed second only to ending American involvement in Vietnam. Years of planning and billions of dollars to make volunteering more attractive were committed to it even before it was put into effect last January, six months earlier than originally planned.

Congressional authority to induct draftees expired formally only yesterday—leaving the nation without a draft law for the first time in 23 years. But the attractiveness of the no-draft concept in a war-weary country encouraged the administration to beat yesterday's deadline. Mr. Nixon ended conscription in December.

The last six months have, at best, yielded mixed results and mixed reviews. According to worried manpower officials, hoped-for enlistments in crucial elements of the volunteer force are falling short.

Growing Criticism

Scores of interviews in recent weeks also uncovered growing criticism of the basic volunteer concept. Even Gen. William C. Westmoreland, who presided over the draft phase-out as the Army chief of staff, is publicly calling it premature. And there is revived talk here of restoring the draft, both for military-strategic and for ideological reasons—for instance to curb the growth of a force exclusively or heavily made up of the poor and the uneducated.

Administration advocates of VOLAR—the term derives from volunteer armed forces—insist that both the criticism and the talk of reviving the draft are "premature." But time may be running out. The administration's most tenacious arguer for VOLAR, former Assistant Secretary of Defense Roger T. Kelley, has just resigned with a blast at those he says have "sabotaged" the system.

Figures released by the Defense Department last week show that voluntary enlistments in the Army, the most critical VOLAR component among the military services, are running short even of drastically curtailed post-Vietnam manpower requirements, which will soon reduce the Army to its lowest strength since before the Korean war.

Nor are the enlistments responding satisfactorily to VOLAR's enormously increased advertising and recruiting campaign—greater than any in wartime.

Records Falsified

The pressures on local recruiters to find and persuade candidates for uniform are so great that more than 100 recruiters in 37 states have been relieved of duty or are under investigation for falsifying records of enlistees, faking high school diplomas or giving aid on intelligence and aptitude tests in order to meet their recruit quotas.

Money will not buy recruits, apparently—at least not in sufficient numbers. Beginning a year ago, recruits willing to specify combat duty—to spend four years as a "grunt," or foot soldier—were offered a $1,500 enlistment bonus, the first resort to such payments since the Spanish-American and Mexican Wars. The so-called combat arms bonus was raised to $2,500 last month, but May enlistments in the Army still fell 30 percent short.

Since January, when the Army enlistment objective of 17,900 men was oversubscribed due to the lingering, volunteer-inducing effects of the draft, one-fifth to one-quarter of the expected Army volunteers have failed to enlist.

Enlistment Quotas Fail

In February, the 11,500 enlistment quota was 15 percent short. In March, the quota was 18 percent short. And preliminary figures for April, May and up through last Tuesday show the shortfall continuing. Army enlistments were 15 percent shy in April and 30 percent in May, and may run 20 to 30 percent behind this month.

As of Tuesday, the Army had only 62 percent of the 16,300 recruits it wanted this month. In the past, June has been one of the best recruiting months.

Moreover, a recent government study, by the General Accounting Office, calls the Defense Department's enlistment forecast for the next 12 months even more "optimistic." The study predicts that Army enlistments could fall as much as one-third short of requirements in the coming year—104,000 recruits instead of the 162,000 needed.

Based on these figures, with the apparent shortfall of about 15,700 recruits from January through June, 1973, plus a further possible shortage of 58,000 men by July, 1974, the total Army shippage could run to 74,000 men a year from now, or almost 10 percent of the Army's planned strength of 791,000 by next summer.

Brookings Study

To meet the needs of all the services, a study by the Brookings Institution has found, the annual volunteer total of 365,000 men needed to maintain a 2.2-million-member active military force—not counting reserve units—would require one in three of all the "available" men to enlist before reaching the age of 23, an unexpectedly high and, some skeptics say, a probably unattainable ratio.

In the Brookings Institution study, "available" men are defined as those who are physically, mentally and morally qualified for service under current military standards—and are not college students.

The Brookings study and a number of other VOLAR reports, done under contract for the Army, simply rule out enlistments by college-bound and college men (except early dropouts) and also by the sons, generally, of middle-class families. There is little interest in a military career among this group. This is a group, of course, that would have been inducted more or less proportionate to its numbers through the draft under recent Nixon administration reforms that ended student deferments.

'Acts of Sabotage'

Former Pentagon official Kelley, the corporate personnel specialist who has just resigned after four years of managing the Pentagon's VOLAR planning, left Washington earlier this month with the charge that resistance to VOLAR within the military establishment was leading to "bolder and more frequent acts of sabotage against the system."

Asked to comment on VOLAR, Gen. Westmoreland, the recently retired Army chief of staff, declined a request for an interview but supplied a written statement calling the volunteer army decision one of "political appeal," but one that made him "not confident" that military manpower requirements could be met.

He said that "the social composition" of a no-draft, highly paid all-volunteer Army "also bothers me." His statement thus struck the two main chords of the opposition to VOLAR—strategic and ideological.

Saigon Again Is Urged To Release Civilians

LONDON, July 1 (Reuters).—Amnesty International, the worldwide human rights group, today appealed for concerted action to secure the release of 100,000 civilians it said are still held in South Vietnam more than five months after the Paris cease-fire agreement.

An accompanying amnesty report said that, while about 30,000 prisoners of war had been exchanged between the Saigon authorities and the Viet Cong, only 1,387 civilian detainees had been traded by the two parties.

Malaysia Forms Ties With North Korea

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, July 1 (Reuters).—Malaysian Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak yesterday announced the establishment of diplomatic relations with North Korea and said negotiations were under way on similar ties with China.

Tun Razak said negotiations with China had been started at official level and he hoped this would pave the way for the establishment of diplomatic relations.

Heavy Floods Hit Northeast U.S., 9 Killed

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP).—The governors of Vermont and New Hampshire called up the National Guard yesterday as heavy weekend rains caused severe flooding in their states. Scattered flooding was reported throughout the Northeast.

At least five persons were dead in the two states and three were missing and presumed drowned in bordering Massachusetts. One death was reported in New York and three in Pennsylvania, where floods were subsiding.

Thirty-six hours of heavy rain on Vermont's Green Mountains washed into the state's rivers and streams, causing major flooding in the central, eastern and southeastern portions of the state. New Hampshire reported similar conditions.

Vermont's Gov. Thomas P. Salmon said that damage would be in the millions and called it "a profound disaster." He proclaimed the state a disaster area and called out the National Guard.

New Hampshire's Gov. Meldrim Thomson jr. proclaimed a state of civil defense emergency and ordered the National Guard to stand by to evacuate Keene, a town of about 20,000 persons.

Gov. Salmon's office said that its greatest concern was for White River Junction on the Connecticut River. The National Weather Service forecast the second highest flood level on record in the White River Junction area.

Earlier, the service's River Forecast Center at Hartford, Conn., issued a flood warning for the Connecticut River in Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut. The river is the largest in the New England region.

Outbreak on Ship In Caribbean Laid To Impure Water

MIAMI, July 1 (AP).—Health officials yesterday blamed contaminated water for an outbreak of a form of dysentery among nearly all the 1,000 passengers and crew on a cruise ship.

The Norwegian Caribbean Lines' Skyward docked here yesterday after cutting short a Caribbean trip.

Health officials said the disease had been identified as shigellosis, a form of dysentery which also causes fever, stomach cramps and dizziness.

Three passengers—Mildred Sobel, 53, of Palm Springs, Calif., Marion Ormspee, 56, of Conway, Ark., and Mrs. Russell McKane of Beech Grove, Ind., also in her 50s—were admitted to a Miami hospital suffering from dehydration, officials said. Two other persons left the ship in wheelchairs.

Hospital spokesmen said the three hospitalized persons were in satisfactory condition late yesterday.

Health officials said the outbreak began before the water tanks were refilled at Puerto Rico. The tanks originally were filled at Miami before the vessel departed on June 23.

Dr. Michael Merson of the National Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, said:

"We have positively identified that there was evidence of water contamination on the ship."

80th Birthday Marked Quietly by Ulbricht

BERLIN, July 1 (AP).—Walter Ulbricht retired, East German Communist party leader, quietly observed his 80th birthday yesterday.

It was a low-key observance for the man who once held full power in the Communist German state he created with Russian backing after World War II.

Erich Honecker, who succeeded Mr. Ulbricht as party first secretary in 1971, headed a delegation that called on the former leader.

Skylab Crew Dispels Worries On Long-Term Space Effects

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

HOUSTON, July 1 (NYT).—A person living in space can develop a sense of glowing health and well-being, the first American doctor to go there says.

For years there have been worries about possible serious ill-effects from long-term weightlessness. While the possibility still cannot be ruled out, the astronauts of Skylab-1 dispelled some of the fears by striding briskly into an auditorium at Johnson Space Center here Friday—one week and one hour after their return to earth from their record 28 days in orbit.

In remarks at their first post-flight press conference, the three men dispelled the worries even further. Dr. Joseph P. Kerwin said he could detect no degradation of the crew's condition during their flight and said his subjective impression after the experience was that there is no necessary end point to a stay in space. He predicted that even a two-year mission to Mars would be tolerable provided the crew's exercise and social needs were met.

"In flight, it was a continuous and pleasant surprise to me to find out how easy it was," he said.

A 'Positive Glow'

When he awoke on the morning of the sixth or seventh day, said Dr. Kerwin, who is a commander in the Navy, he had a sensation of being in excellent health. He described this as "that positive glow of health" a person feels after a pleasant physical workout.

Provided the space traveler continues to respond well to exercise, maintains his appetite and his general feeling of well-being, missions should be able to go open-ended, he said.

Dr. Kerwin said the adaptation to the weightlessness of the space station's environment does exact a price that has to be paid in re-adaptation to earth's gravity after return. In the case of the Skylab crew, most of the re-adaptation seemed to be already accomplished.

Capt. Charles Conrad jr. of the Navy, the mission commander, said his limbs felt heavy for a time after returning to earth and he found himself walking in a shuffle unless he made a conscious effort to pick up his feet.

But two days after their landing, he, Dr. Kerwin and Comdr. Paul J. Weitz, also of the Navy, were all sufficiently re-adapted so that they could do a full day's work.

Part of the reason for concern over the long-term effects of spaceflight was the fact that Russian cosmonauts were surprisingly slow to recover from an 18-day mission a few years ago.

Capt. Conrad said that part of this may have resulted from the fact that their spacecraft was smaller and, therefore, less comfortable and afforded less opportunity for exercise. Skylab has been called as roomy as a three-bedroom house.

Had they spent 28 days in the Apollo command module, Capt. Conrad said, it would probably have been necessary to carry them out of the spacecraft after splashdown. As it was, they walked out, although a little unsteadily.

Dr. Kerwin noted that most of the data on such things as blood chemistry, changes in mineral balance, hormonal state and the like are still to be analyzed, but he does not really expect any bad news.

The three astronauts had trained extensively for their mission and are presumably in excellent physical condition, but Capt. Conrad suggested this would not be necessary for routine space flights in the future. He said any person who stayed for a long period in space would have to take a regular exercise program during the flight. Given that condition, any reasonably healthy man or woman could probably do it.

At the news conference, after many of the scientific and technical questions had been covered, Dr. Kerwin remarked on the philosophical impact of such a long stay in the harsh and lonely environment of space.

"God is in space in the same way, and in no different way, than He is here on earth," the astronaut said.

USAF Academy Seeks Funds For Criticized POW Program

By James P. Sterba

DENVER, July 1 (NYT).—The U.S. Air Force Academy, seeking $244,000 to build a new mock prisoner-of-war camp, acknowledged Friday that 15 cadets were hospitalized in 1971 while attending the present camp.

Spokesmen for the academy near Colorado Springs said cadet injuries were isolated to one 40-hour session in the summer of 1971 and that reports of cadet "torture" and of resulting physical injury and mental strain were "exaggerated and do not reflect the true situation."

"The simulated POW environment provides realistic, confidence-building training for future pilots who may be shot down and captured," said Lt. Col. Fred Hopewell, supervisor of cadet training. At least one academy graduate who was shot down and imprisoned in North Vietnam has praised the training as useful because he learned what to expect.

The training began in 1968. The compound, which is surrounded by a chain link fence topped with barbed wire, consists of tents and isolation boxes and is located in the hills about 300 yards behind the main academy buildings.

Cadet upperclassmen supervised by academy instructors attempt to extract information and confessions from underclassmen by using mental and physical harassment. The training session, which lasts 40 hours, is part of a summer program that begins after a cadet's freshman or sophomore years, called "SERE" or survival, evasion, resistance and escape.

Academy officials who declined to discuss training techniques in the mock POW camp said that talking about them would not be in the "national interest."

Former cadets have told newsmen that they entered the camp with laundry bags over their heads, were made to squat on their haunches for hours at a time, interrogated frequently and slapped with open hands or switched with tree branches and sticks. They were placed in tiny isolation boxes, in which they could neither stand nor lie down, but only crouch in positions which afforded brief sleep.

In a copyrighted article Thursday, the Rocky Mountain News in Denver quoted former cadets and physicians as saying water was poured over the cloth-bound faces of some cadet prisoners to simulate a "water torture" technique, and that stripped cadets were splashed with ice water or made to sit nude in barrels filled with ice and water. Academy spokesmen denied using water torture techniques.

Critics of the program said that 18 or 19-year-old cadets usually only one year out of high school and only a few weeks past a difficult and demanding freshman year, were not yet mature enough for the training. They suggested it might be better programed into post-graduate training. Survival training is already a part of pilot programs.

Rep. Les Aspin, D., Wis., said that providing public money for a new POW camp would be a "ghoulish expenditure."

"The last thing we need is some half-baked Hanoi Hilton in the Colorado mountains where cadets can play psychological tricks on each other," Rep. Aspin said.

Broad Accord Noted in Italian Political Talks

ROME, July 1 (Reuters).—A solution to Italy's government crisis appeared to be close today following broad agreement by political leaders on a program for a new center-left cabinet.

But the crucial issue of the participation of the Socialist party in the new government still appears to be unsettled.

The leaders of the four prospective center-left partners—the Social Democrats, Christian Democrats, Socialists and Republicans—completed three days of intensive negotiations on the new government program early today.

Most of the politicians leaving the meeting expressed optimism about a solution to the three-week-old crisis.

Premier-designate Mariano Rumor told reporters, "We have reached an agreement on the program and we've worked well."

But Socialist party leader Francesco de Martino was less enthusiastic. He said his party would decide whether to participate in the government during meetings of its Central Committee and leadership in the next few days.

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Nixon Vows to Keep Freeze On Prices Short as Possible

By Carroll Kilpatrick

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 1 (WP).—With complaints rising over the price freeze, President Nixon said today he would keep it as short as possible but administer it in a rigorous way while it lasts.

He also said in a radio address from his office here that while he very much needs power to control farm exports he is confident that farm export controls will be "only temporary" as production increases.

Higher production on the farm also will provide eventual relief from rising food prices, Mr. Nixon said.

A freeze on prices "is bound to create certain inequities," he acknowledged in the address.

When Mr. Nixon imposed the across-the-board price freeze 18 days ago, he promised that it would last no longer than 60 days while the administration formulates a Phase-4 program. He gave no hint today of when the new program would be ready.

"We want to make sure that the freeze is not administered in such a way as to be counter-productive, while recognizing that to be successful it must be rigorous," he said.

Thousands of Complaints

The administration is receiving complaints from thousands of businessmen that the freeze has caused price rollbacks in many instances and has stymied their efforts to make contracts for new business.

Mr. Nixon referred to the reports that some broiler producers are killing baby chicks because they cannot afford the high feed prices. The Cost of Living Council is "taking a hard look" at problems like that, he said. But he maintained that the freeze is essential to prepare for the next phase of economic controls.

The freeze provides time for consultations with business, labor and consumer groups in designing Phase-4, he said. He promised that the next phase would be "comprehensive and realistic," would command support necessary to make it a success and "provide a basis for returning to free markets."

Government officials have been holding intensive consultations with a variety of interested groups. John Dunlop, director of the Cost of Living Council, is to meet in San Francisco tomorrow with executives of the food, paper, electronics and other industries, the President said.

Price Checks Going On

At the same time, a profit and price check is being run on the nation's 3,100 companies, which have sales of more than $50 million to determine whether their price increases since January can be justified.

If they cannot be justified, the government will "roll back their prices," the President said. More than a thousand gas stations already have had their prices cut back, he said.

The President said he particularly needed legislation to impose temporary controls on the export of farm products. With the authority he already has, he stopped the exports of soybeans and prices of soybean products have already dropped, he said.

"I am confident that the need for export controls on agricultural products will also be only temporary," Mr. Nixon said. "When this year's crops become available in the fall, we expect to be able to restore international access to these products.

U.S. Farmers Get 6% Boost In June Prices

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP).—The prices that farmers get for raw products soared 6 percent in June and averaged 38 percent more than a year earlier, the Agriculture Department says.

Its report was for the month ended June 15. Prices of most raw agricultural products were not covered by the freeze announced by President Nixon on June 13.

Officials said higher prices for soybeans, corn, hogs, potatoes, wheat and eggs contributed most to the increase.

In May, the index increased by 4 percent. The index had declined 1.5 percent in April, the first drop in the year.

Record for June

Soybeans, put under an export embargo by the administration on Wednesday, averaged a record $10 a bushel in June, compared with $8.27 in May and $3.32 a year ago.

Livestock prices generally rose 3 percent in June. That put the department's meat-animal index for cattle, hogs, sheep and lamb 33 percent above a year earlier.

Hogs averaged $37.20 per 100 pounds, compared with $35.20 in May and $25.60 a year earlier. The record high was set in March at $38.30 a hundredweight.

Beef cattle averaged a record $43.80 per 100 pounds of liveweight, up from $43.50 in May and the previous high of $43.00 last March. In June last year, cattle were $34.50 a hundredweight.

Eggs rose to 50.6 cents a dozen at the farm, up from 45 cents in May and 27.7 cents a year earlier.

Live broiler chickens brought 24.5 cents a pound, compared with 23.8 cents in May and 14.4 cents a year earlier.

The index average for all farm products was 72 percent more than in 1967, a year used as a base. In May, the index was 63 percent above the base and in June, last year, it was 25 percent higher.

The June report also showed that prices that farmers pay to meet expenses rose 2 percent and averaged 16 percent more than in June, 1972.

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The Constitution Is Sustained

The constitutional crisis posed by President Nixon's veto of a bill containing a cut-off of funds for further military operations in Southeast Asia has been resolved. It is called a compromise, because a cut-off date has been fixed six weeks hence, instead of the withholding of funds becoming immediately applicable. But the principle has not been compromised. As one hawkish congressman said to the doves: "You won. You won... This is the President going the whole way to agree with Congress."

Perhaps Mr. Nixon did not go quite the whole way, but he certainly went far enough along the road to make it perfectly clear to posterity that the congressional power of the purse is, and of right should be, superior to the presidential power as commander-in-chief.

What the effect will be in Southeast Asia is less easy to assess. South Vietnam complains that the American ability to use force to insure the truce has been obliterated —which is true enough. Prince Norodom Sihanouk, bravely and volubly defying the bombs from a mountain retreat a continent away from his embattled Cambodia, rules out negotiation. But how he can influence events is uncertain, he may be as irrelevant as Bao Dai. In any case, Congress has said that American military intervention in Indochina will cease as of August 15; the President agrees, and that is a very important fact in American constitutional development.

Another aspect of the contest between the White House and Capitol Hill—the impoundment of funds which the President believes would add to inflation—is also in the process of resolution. Here the judiciary is playing a significant part in asserting that Congress must have a decisive voice in determining not just what amounts can be appropriated, but how and when they should be spent. Here, too, however, the President is making—under extreme pressure—important concessions.

There remains the matter of the degree and manner of the President's accountability to Congress in the Watergate investigation. John Dean, so to speak, laid a foundling on the President's doorstep. Can its parentage be established at law short of a presidential appearance before the Senate committee or, ultimately, by impeachment proceedings? Perhaps the testimony before the committee after its recess will determine that; perhaps it will never be clarified to everyone's content.

Be that as it may, two extremely fundamental constitutional questions have been, or soon may be, resolved. The President's powers have been demonstrated to have definite limits. Doubtless these questions would never have arisen had not Mr. Nixon drawn extravagant conclusions from his victory in November; doubtless the struggle would have been fiercer had not the Watergate revelations weakened him so seriously.

It is too much to say of him, as Marc Antony did of Caesar, that yesterday the word of Nixon might have stood against the world, while now there is none so poor to do him reverence. Leonid Brezhnev, for one, cherishes Nixon's word. But in Congress—where is there a Nixon party? Very few in the legislature seem anxious to press toward final conclusions with the President; most appear quite willing to cooperate, within broad boundaries. But the President cannot overstep those boundaries—and that is the lesson of the past few weeks.



'Now We Issue Another Statement About How Your Trusted Counsel Was Trying to Cover Himself—Right?'

A Coup Aborted...

The prompt crushing by loyalist forces of an armored regiment's rebellion against President Allende in Chile is a cause for great relief. Chile has drifted into difficult and dangerous times under Dr. Allende's Marxist-dominated government, but a military takeover would only make things worse, raising prospects of civil war in addition to destroying one of the few remaining democratic systems in Latin America.

If the rebels imagined that their attack on the presidential palace in Santiago would either bring immediate surrender of the national police guards or touch off a general revolt of other military units against the government, disillusionment was quick. They were soon confronted by superior numbers of loyal troops and driven completely from the downtown area.

Quite apart from the attack on the palace, however, it is evident that the armed forces are in a state of turbulence. The army announced a few days ago that it had "totally aborted" a "barracks revolt" in the Santiago garrison against its commanding officers. The incident followed what the government claimed was an attempt to assassinate General Carlos Prats, the army commander.

For their part, the extremists in Dr. Allende's Popular Unity camp would be mistaken to interpret the loyalty demonstrated by the bulk of the armed forces as giving the government a green light to plunge ahead with ventures of dubious legality. What the army did in this crisis was simply to carry out its constitutional obligations, as General Prats has often warned both the government and its enemies that it would do.

The loyal opposition, especially the Christian Democrats, will be as relieved as Dr. Allende himself at the failure of the coup. Dr. Allende ought to take advantage of the general relief by inviting his opponents into constructive dialogue about how best to turn Chile away from polarization and confrontation. With representative government now destroyed in Uruguay, the preservation of democracy in Chile has become even more imperative.

...But a Democracy Dead

Destruction of representative democracy in Uruguay was not unexpected but the shock is still great. President Juan M. Bordaberry had government only on sufferance of the armed forces since he bowed to their ultimatum last February to dismiss his defense minister, bring generals into his cabinet and set up a national security council to wield much of the executive power.

When the Congress refused a comparably docile role, rejecting the military's demand that it impeach a left-wing senator or lift his immunity to arrest, a showdown became inevitable. Mr. Bordaberry has now given in again to the military, dissolved the Congress, instituted censorship, placed the armed forces on the alert and announced his intention to govern by decree.

The President must realize what a hostage to fortune he gave when he ordered the armed forces to take over from an ineffective police the job of destroying the Tupamaro urban guerrillas. Employing harsh tactics, the military leaders carried out their assignment with dispatch, but then showed great reluctance to return to the barracks.

During their anti-Tupamaro drive they had taken a close look at the bureaucratic inefficiency and high-level corruption that had helped spawn the guerrilla movement. They now demanded a role in bringing about sweeping reforms, employing a socialist-nationalist rhetoric reminiscent of Peru's junta or the Peronists in Argentina. But they kept up their pursuit of alleged Tupamaro backers.

For many years, tiny Uruguay maintained the purest and most durable democracy in South America, a shining example especially to its large neighbors, Argentina and Brazil. Many elements in the Uruguayan society bear responsibility for the distintegration of that democracy, but its demise is a tragedy whose effects will be felt throughout Latin America.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

End of a Democracy?

Do latest developments in Uruguay mean the end of this "model democracy," the downfall of the "Switzerland of South America"? One thing is certain: They mean a farewell to slogans, to fair-sounding words which have long blinded the view of locals and outsiders alike to that country's altered reality.

After decades as a politically and economically flourishing democracy, and some years of economic decline which led to an undermining of its democratic principles, Uruguay has now joined the ranks of those Latin American developing countries in need of a reform. But at its head stands a man whose background as a large landowner has not given him an understanding of the need for structural changes. And he is supported by, if not actually the mouthpiece of, military leaders who are by no means agreed among themselves about the way the country is to go in future. President Bordaberry probably belongs to the conservative (also known as the "Brazilian") faction, rather than to the reputedly reform-oriented ("Peruvian") group.

—*From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 2, 1898

NEW YORK—At last the battle of Santiago, Cuba, has begun. Thirty-five years ago today, the battle of Gettysburg was fought, it raged for three days and resulted in the glorious victory celebrated on July 4. Whereas, in those days gone by, the country had to wait three days before it received the news of Gettysburg, today, in modern times, there is a direct line running from the American general on the field to the White House, and the news, any news, will be instantly known.

Fifty Years Ago

July 2, 1923

NEW YORK—Reports from various stations indicate that at least 16,000 immigrants arrived in the United States yesterday. While the hordes which have dashed in from across the Atlantic, from Canada, and Mexico and virtually every port of entry during the past few days make it vain to check up, it is still reckoned that the July quota is already about exhausted and will be filled several times before those now on their way can reach America. More than 2,000 people were processed at Ellis Island alone.

Long-Range Hope in Ireland

By C. L. Sulzberger

DUBLIN.—"At no point in the past five years" (since the latest North Ireland troubles erupted) "has public sympathy for the IRA been at such a low ebb in the republic nor has hostility toward it among the vast majority been so intense.

"And our impressions are also that in Northern Ireland support for the IRA and the violent cause is now at its lowest ebb also and the will for peace in both communities" (Ulster's Protestants and Catholics) "is stronger at any time since killing began in 1969.

"This doesn't mean the IRA is immensely vulnerable to urban guerrilla activities of even a small minority nowadays. But it is a very small minority indeed."

Calm May Come

With these words Dr. Garret Fitzgerald, the voluble and exceedingly intelligent foreign minister of the new Dublin government, expressed what I have found to be widespread hope in this republic, that the situation in the North may now be calmed and an All-Ireland Council formed to tentatively explore means of drawing the partitioned island closer together.

A change in atmosphere has accompanied the change in the South Irish government, the retirement of President Eamon de Valera and his replacement by the Protestant, Erskine Childers, and London's fresh determination, supported by all British parties, to restart North Ireland's political life with guaranteed Catholic representation in its provincial government. Following Ulster's elections, attempts will now be made to evolve an executive from the new legislature.

Only last year Dublin mobs, urged on by IRA supporters, burned the British Embassy here. Now one hears in all quarters that relations with London are excellent and it is conceded the British would like to get out of bloody Ulster as soon as they feel orderly self-government is on its way.

Moreover, there is appreciation of the difficulties facing Britain's troops, battered by snipers and bombers in the North. One is told: "Our greatest fear is they might withdraw too soon the way they did in Palestine. The British Army is the best force we could hope for in Ulster. UN blue berets would never be voted and couldn't do the job."

Another 'Palestine'

But there is fear that London, fed up with spending money and losing men, might get out of Ulster before the road to stability opens. The argument is that, were this to happen, the Protestant majority would issue a unilateral declaration of independence and create another "Palestine situation."

Those who foresee this predict that such a Protestant-dominated state would expel all Catholics, deliberately shrink its frontiers, and create a "Suez Canal barrier" dividing Ireland permanently along the waterways of the Bann River, Lough Neagh and the canal running south from that lake to Newry. Then a permanent sectarian conflict would result like that in partitioned Palestine.

Against such gloomy conjectures the British are now seen as the only possible safeguard until the Irish people reach their senses. There is consequent irritation with American politicians who view this island's trouble against an outdated Abbey Theatre backdrop of Britain against Ireland.

One U.S. representative recently was startled when Dublin officials asked him to help curb financial and arms contributions from his district which were filtering to the IRA and there is special dismay with Sen. Edward Kennedy because of his particular prominence.

Kennedy Criticized

Influential people complain that most South Irishmen are as irked as North Irishmen with the views Kennedy has advertised on this emotional problem. They criticize him for "insensitivity to reality which isn't, as he seems to think, polarized into Dublin versus London. He appears more interested in the Irish-American voters than the Irish."

The psychological mood here has altered for the better. It is felt that if only short-term explosions can be avoided, the long-term prospects of harmonious settlement have been enhanced by membership in the European Common Market of both parts of Ireland. This is already leveling out differences between them in living standards and adjusting economic gaps.

Moreover, it is hoped the European community can supervise regional development in poor border regions linking the two Irelands, a project that may ultimately be taken over by an All-Ireland Council. But this is all for the day-after-tomorrow. Today and tomorrow the need is for tolerance among the Irish, both Protestant and Catholic, patience among the English, and silence among American politicians.

Pride and Drought in West Africa

By Stanley Meisler

NAIROBI, Kenya.—Pride did not create the great drought of West Africa, but pride aggravated the disaster and has slowed down outside attempts to alleviate it.

By all accounts, the Sahel—as the French call the lands on the southern rim of the Sahara Desert—is suffocating under one of nature's worst calamities.

After years of drought, rivers and lakes are receding, the parched land is cracking, the earth is pushing forth only nibbles of dry grass, the cattle are dying, old people and children are starving, tribes are abandoning their villages and treking south, disease is rampant.

In a sense, the Sahara Desert may be moving southward and, as it does, thousands may die.

Beds of Mud

The U.S. Agency for International Development, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization and other agencies are rushing food into the area but the relief may come too late for many people. Some rain has begun to fall now and is turning the primitive roads of the Sahel into impassable beds of mud. This could trap the relief food in the towns, keeping it away from those who need it most.

It is obvious that the cry of alarm has come very late.

The countries that make up the disaster area—Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger and Chad—have had drought since 1966. By the end of last September it was clear that the rains had failed again and that a disaster might be pending.

Yet it was not until now that the six countries swallowed their pride and joined together to appeal for outside help.

At the summit conference of the Organization of African Unity in May, the subject was hardly mentioned. While the terrible disaster gripped the Sahel, African leaders spent their rhetoric on more remote issues like white control of southern Africa and Israeli occupation of Arab land.

Hurt pride also is evidently hampering relief operations in the Sahel. According to reports from there, African bureaucrats, upset about losing control of relief in their own countries, are trying to reassert that control by entangling relief workers in bureaucratic restrictions.

In their reaction to the drought, African governments are behaving the way they usually do when faced with their own economic problems.

Seems Shameful

African governments do not like to talk about their poverty. It somehow seems shameful to them. They believe it exposes their weakness to a hostile, white-dominated developed world.

There have been innumerable examples of this self-defeating pride in the last few years. Even today, while relief agencies fret about the Sahel, Ethiopia has successfully kept news of its own drought from the rest of the world.

Even during the Nigerian civil war, the Biafrans at first tried to hide their malnourished and starving babies from news correspondents. They believed it would expose the weakness of Biafra.

Africa's need to hide its poverty comes from the deep feeling of inferiority that pervades all Africa's relations with the rest of the world. Africans know that just a few years ago many influential whites in Europe and America looked on them as savages incapable of governing themselves. That, after all, was the rationale for colonialism.

Now, after more than a decade of independence, Africans believe that many whites still look on them the same way they did during colonial days. To make matters worse, the colonialists inculcated their own attitude about the inferiority of blacks into the blacks.

That feeling still lingers in many blacks and helps explain the great lack of confidence that many African bureaucrats show.

World's Poorest

As a result, African officials have a chip on their shoulder about slights and imagined slights. When an official or an American journalist says they are poor, an African may immediately feel that this is an indirect way of telling him once more that he is a savage incapable of governing himself.

Africa is the poorest place in the world. Sixteen of the 25 countries identified by the United Nations as the poorest in the world are African. A gap is growing, not only between Africa and the developed world, but also between Africa and the rest of the developing world. As a whole, independent black Africa has failed to reach its target growth rate of 6 percent a year. In fact, the per capita gross domestic product even declined in eight countries from 1961 to 1971. Lacking confidence, African leaders feel that these kind of facts can be used against them somehow.

It would be unfair to blame these attitudes for the terrible calamity now going on in West Africa. African leaders did not bring on the drought. Although they hesitated, they finally did sound the alarm. Once the alarm was sounded, the international relief agencies bumbled a bit before sending in relief.

Nevertheless, the African hesitation, the African fear of exposing Africa's troubles—all brought on by a deep sense of inferiority—contributed toward making the calamity worse than it might have been. And the ironic thing is that, as the calamity deepens, so will the sense of inferiority.

A Modern Day Congress of Vienna

By James Goldsborough

HELSINKI.—Thoughts of the Congress of Vienna 159 years ago are aroused as foreign ministers from 35 nations gather here for the extraordinary Conference on European Security and Cooperation opening tomorrow (Tuesday).

The 35 nations will begin consultations on what the Soviet Union regards, rightly or wrongly, as the peace conference tying up the ends of World War II (just as the Congress of Vienna did the tying after Napoleon's defeat). The Russians know what they are after in Helsinki; that they will have to make a few concessions to get it was apparent from the opening of the preliminary conference seven months ago.

But this is not, in Western eyes, the peace conference definitively ending World War II. The West always has refused such a conference and peace treaty on the grounds that peace treaties generally leave somebody unsatisfied. Western thought, contrary to Soviet, stresses that this conference does not preclude peaceful evolution, such as on German matters.

One may ask whether the West has not made a monumental blunder in coming here. This conference is certain to lead to formal international acceptance of a Communist regime in East Germany, approval of the division of Germany and recognition of the Soviet domination of East Europe. And it is possible to argue, as many do, that once Moscow gets all that in writing it will show itself far less amenable to compromise and negotiation than over the past two years. For these pessimistic thinkers, 1973, far from being the "year of Europe," as Kissinger has called it, will go down as the "year of the Soviet Union." It has been a great year for Soviet diplomacy, and the security conference hasn't even started yet.

Such pessimism can actually be drawn from the experience of Europe after the Congress of Vienna. Didn't Alexander, before he lost his senses completely, threaten with his troops, toy with crazy disarmament schemes, even propose, along with Metternich (despite the latter's secret treaty with the French and English, a kind of the 19th-century Brezhnev doctrine that would have brought Russian noses into the affairs of any country that dared tamper with the Vienna accords?

Western Fears

So Western fears are very real today. How permanent will the détente be once Moscow has achieved what it wants here? How much does Moscow really seek permanent commerce with the West? How much of the present mood is only of a temporary nature, designed to get this conference over and settle the German question? Then the Russians can revert to previous policy, based on diplomatic crisis management, and creation of a kind of controlled tension throughout the world.

If it had been this conference or nothing, the West almost certainly would not have come. With the exception of France, which at the time was courting Moscow, none of the major Western allies was enthusiastic about Helsinki and they all recognized the dangers. If they are here it is because they agreed this was a price to pay—to obtain a Big Four Berlin agreement, to win Soviet acceptance to negotiate force reductions (beginning Oct. 30 in Vienna) and to test the Russians, to find out how far they really would go along the path to détente.

Week's Work

The 35 nations are here to negotiate the future of Europe.

This week will be spent drawing up mandates for the working commission which will begin the detailed work for negotiations starting September in Geneva. These mandates will be prepared in three broad areas, political principles; economic, scientific and technological cooperation, and human exchanges.

The key for the Soviet Union, if it was not simply getting everybody here, is the first area —political principles. It is here that all the jargon so common to Communist agreements will be found: respect for the rights of other nations, inviolability of frontiers, noninterference in the affairs of others, no pressures to be used on sovereign nations, and so on. These kinds of agreements have existed between Communist nations for years and were not enough to prevent the invasion of Prague five years ago.

Perhaps with Prague in mind, the Western allies have asked that "confidence-building measures" be put in this area, including advance notice of troop movements.

It is in this area that the Russians will gain international recognition of the division of Germany, though the West Germans will obtain a clause that does not rule out the "peaceful" modification of existing frontiers.

It is in the second and third areas—or baskets as they are known here—that the West hopes to achieve enough to make the conference worthwhile. Western negotiators will be aiming for a series of specific, detailed agreements whose aim is to break down barriers between East and West, open up the closed societies and economies of the Communist countries and create a kind of interpenetration of men and ideas.

It is in this area that the Communists sense the greatest danger, for there is the question of how much communism can be liberalized before it ceases to be communism.

The West will be aiming at the concrete: Freedom of travel; exchanges of ideas and information through books, newspapers and broadcasts; greater rights for business operations and arbitration in case of dispute; cultural and language exchanges; an end to radio jamming; an end to visa restrictions, emigration restrictions and so on. Certainly the sad cases of the Berlin wall and the East German death zone must be brought up in this context, for it would be sheer hypocrisy to ignore them. But how far will the Communists be willing to go?

A Test

The Soviet Union hopes to wrap up the Geneva commission phase of the conference quickly, ending it before Oct. 30, the day the Vienna talks on force reductions are to begin. The West, on the other hand, wants to take all the time necessary during the commission stage to make sure nothing is lost in a last-minute rush to deadline. The West also is determined that the commission phase not end before Oct. 30 so that the Russian attitude in entering serious talks in Vienna can be tested before final commission work on this conference is completed.

Around December, if everything has gone well, the 35 nations should be ready to top it all off with a mammoth summit meeting, as Nixon and Brezhnev suggested in their communiqué last week. The Russians would even like to hold the summit in Paris, giving it all the glitter of the balls and concerts of Vienna 159 years ago.

If such a summit is held it will be one of the greatest international meetings ever, dwarfing by far Vienna, where the whole show was run by five countries, with three more looking on. Such a spectacle would certainly serve Soviet interests, with nations from the size of the United States and Soviet Union down to Liechtenstein, Monaco, San Marino and the Vatican. Even the Pope could be invited. Alexander himself didn't arrange for that.

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Obituaries

Layden of Notre Dame's Four Horsemen

CHICAGO, July 1 (AP).—Elmer Layden, 70, immortalized as one of the "Four Horsemen" of Notre Dame football fame, died here last night.

He was the second member of the famed backfield of the 1924 Notre Dame football team to die. Still surviving are Don Miller and Jim Crowley. Harry Stuhldreher, the quarterback, died on Jan. 26, 1965.

Mr. Layden had been a patient at Northwestern University Hospital here since June 3. The hospital listed his death as being from unknown causes and said an autopsy was planned.

Although he never weighed more than 160 pounds in his playing days, Mr. Layden was the plunging fullback in the Fighting Irish backfield of 1924. He was chosen on the Walter Camp All-America squad that year. The 1924 team, coached by Knute Rockne, swept through the season undefeated, outscoring opponents by a margin of 258-44.



UPI, 1924.
Elmer Layden

Named by Rice

The Four Horsemen received their nickname from a story by sportswriter Grantland Rice, whose account of their 1924 victory over Army began: "Outlined against a blue gray October sky, the Four Horsemen rode again today." The game was played at the old Polo Grounds in New York and the Irish only won the contest by a 13-7 score although it's become part of the legend that the game was a rout.

After graduation, Mr. Layden played one year of pro football, then entered college coaching.

He became head football coach and athletic director at Notre Dame in 1933 and guided the Irish for seven seasons, compiling a 47-13-3 record.

He left Notre Dame following the 1940 season to become commissioner of the National Football League, a post he held through the war years. He resigned on Jan. 12, 1946, to enter private business.

Fernando Sacconi

NEW YORK, July 1 (NYT).—Fernando Sacconi, 78, head of the violin department of Rembert Wurlitzer, Inc., since 1950, died Tuesday at his Long Island home.

A violinmaker of international reputation, Mr. Sacconi was especially known for his repairs on the great violins made in the 17th and 18th centuries by the masters of Cremona. Chief among these was Antonio Stradivari, and years ago it was said that of the 500 or so Stradivari instruments still in existence, some 300 had "passed through the hands" of Mr. Sacconi.

A native of Rome, Mr. Sacconi—whose full name was Simone Fernando Sacconi—came to the United States in 1934 and worked with the violin dealer Emil Hermann before going to the Wurlitzer company. He was involved in the craft of violinmaking almost all of his life.

Chang Shih-chao

HONG KONG, July 1 (Reuters).—Chang Shih-chao, 92, member of the Presidium of the Chinese National People's Congress and once Chairman Mao Tse-tung's teacher, died in Hong Kong today, the Chinese news agency said.

Mr. Chang arrived from Peking on May 25 amid rumors that he had been sent by the Chinese government to seek rapprochement with Taiwanese officials here.

Sir Harold Wernher

LUTON, England, July 1 (UPI).—Millionaire industrialist Sir Harold Wernher, 80, friend of Queen Elizabeth II and one of Britain's best known racehorse owners, died yesterday at his home here.

Sir Harold, president of Electrolux, Ltd., and a former chairman of the Plessey Electronics Co., also had an art collection reputedly worth £2 million at his home.

Alexander Brezymensky

MOSCOW, July 1 (NYT).—Alexander I. Brezymensky, 75, an important poet of the early Soviet period, is dead, it was reported in the Soviet press on Thursday.

Mr. Brezymensky was one of the leading proletarian poets in the 1920s. He virtually became a Soviet poet laureate during that period.

Nedim Abut

GENEVA, July 1 (IHT).—Nedim Abut, 64, deputy secretary-general of the League of Red Cross Societies, died in Lugano on June 24.

Mr. Abut was appointed under secretary-general of the League in January, 1962, then deputy secretary-general in December, 1966. Mr. Abut carried out many missions in different parts of the world, including West Africa, North Africa and the Middle East.

Bailey Confirms Report

U.S. Lawyer's Clients: A Group With 100 Tons of Buried Gold

BOSTON, July 1 (AP).—F. Lee Bailey has confirmed that he is the attorney for a group seeking to make a profit on 100 tons of gold buried in New Mexico and that he called former Attorney General John N. Mitchell about the matter last spring.

Former White House counsel John W. Dean 3d brought up the subject during the Watergate hearings last Tuesday.

Mr. Dean testified that he attended a luncheon meeting with Mr. Mitchell and the then White House chief of staff, H. R. Haldeman. Mr. Dean quoted Mr. Mitchell as saying: "Bailey has a client who has an enormous amount of gold in his possession and would like to make an arrangement with the government whereby the gold could be turned over to the government without the client being prosecuted for holding the gold."

Mr. Bailey denied on Friday that he was trying to work out a deal under which his clients would escape prosecution on federal statutes prohibiting the possession of gold.

He said that he called Mr. Mitchell because he is "an experienced lawyer who knew his way around the White House." Mr. Mitchell was in private practice at the time of the call, Mr. Bailey said.

Mr. Bailey said that the gold is in bars and in old Mexican, Spanish and Indian coins and artifacts. He estimated the gold to be worth many millions.

Buried Since '30s

Mr. Bailey said that the gold has been buried since the 1930s. He said that he didn't know how his clients learned of it.

The Treasury Department said in Washington Friday that it analyzed a sample of metal furnished by Mr. Bailey and found it to be more than 60 percent gold.

At the current price of $118 an ounce on the London market, the 392 bars would be worth about $26.5 million.

In New Mexico, Mr. Bailey's statement revived a miner's tale of a fabulous golden treasure hidden in the rugged mountains near White Sands Missile Range.

M. E. (Doc) Noss of Hot Springs, now renamed Truth or Consequences, told of discovering a cave full of gold bars stacked like cords of firewood in 1937.

Many disbelieve Mr. Noss's story, but others thought he might have found the lost mine of Padre La Rue, a priest who was thought to have prospected somewhere around Victoria Peak, where Mr. Noss claimed he found the treasure.

Shot to Death

Mr. Noss was shot to death in 1949 while trying to relocate the cave, which he said was blocked off by a slide when he tried to blast out a bigger access route. His partner in the venture, Charley Ryan, was acquitted of a murder charge by a district court jury in Hot Springs.

Mr. Noss's widow, Ova, divorced him shortly before his death. She continued to work the site under a state mining claim until the Army took the land in a 1955 expansion of White Sands.

Mrs. Noss, who now lives in Clovis, N.M., continued to file claims with the state land office, asserting the Army had forced her from the site without due process of law.

A Bailey associate, Washington public relations man Wayne Smith, said there are two sets of people in the group Bailey represents. One is a small group who "stumbled" onto the gold and the other is a group of businessmen who contracted Mr. Bailey after the first group came to them, Mr. Smith said.

A Boston associate of Mr. Bailey's, John Johnson, said that none of the clients' names will be released until the case is settled or possible court action is taken.

Attorney Phil Koury of Kansas City filed a document in behalf of the Noss family with the state land office in Santa Fe Friday asserting that any treasure Mr. Bailey's clients may have found would have to be part of Mr. Noss's claim.

Reports of both the contents and value of Mr. Noss's find have varied over the years. Mr. Koury said Friday that the trove contained 13,000 gold bars, plus bags of old Spanish coins and artifacts from the Spanish colonial period in New Mexico. He said that the total value of the treasure was more than $500 million.

China A-Tests May Go to World Court

MELBOURNE, July 1 (Reuters).—The Australian government will consider taking China to the International Court over its nuclear testing program, Deputy Prime Minister Lance Barnard said tonight.

Speaking on television, Mr. Barnard, who is also defense minister, said he believed that the action would be taken "particularly if there is any indication that there will be further testing."

He said that an Australian protest to China over its nuclear test last week was as strong as it could be "under the circumstances" but he did not believe that Australian Ambassador Stephen Fitzgerald should be recalled from Peking at this stage.

"At the moment, of course, the difference between this one and the difficulty we have had with the French government is that we have been successful, together with the New Zealand government, in obtaining an injunction from the International Court of Justice," he said.

Bob Hawke, president of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, said here that, following economic pressure on French exports, he expected the French government to abandon atmospheric nuclear testing after its pending series in the South Pacific.

He said the ACTU also was opposed to the test carried out by China last Wednesday in the Lop Nor region of Sinkiang, China.

Chou 'Understands'

TOKYO, July 1 (UPI).—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai said yesterday that he fully understood the Japanese government's position in lodging a protest against China's latest nuclear test, a Japanese news agency report from Peking said today.

Mr. Chou made the remark when he met Japanese Ambassador Heishiro Ogawa after visiting an exhibition of Japanese automation equipment being held in Peking, Kyodo news agency said.

The Chinese government had rejected a Japanese protest filed in Peking Thursday.

Arrested in Tokyo

TOKYO, July 1 (Reuters).—Police tonight arrested 12 Japanese students who invaded the French Embassy compound to protest France's planned nuclear tests in the Pacific.

Eight others fled before 100 riot policemen reached the embassy to evict the group, which scattered anti-French leaflets and scribbled slogans denouncing President Georges Pompidou on walls, police said.



Associated Press.
PEDESTRIAN PARADISE—The Tokyo authorities have closed this three-mile-long street to all traffic on Sundays and holidays from noon to 6 p.m. It is part of a program begun several months ago for the benefit of the harassed pedestrian in the crowded city.

Allende's Position Bolstered After Chile Coup Is Crushed

By Jonathan Kandell

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 1 (NYT).—President Salvador Allende appeared to have greatly bolstered his political position in the aftermath of an abortive coup by part of an armored regiment.

The three-hour revolt Friday by fewer than 150 members of the 900-man 2d Armored Regiment, garrisoned in a suburb of the capital, left at least seven dead and 32 wounded—most of them civilians.

Rebel tanks and machine guns also heavily damaged 16 offices in the presidential palace and knocked down the huge metal door of the Defense Ministry.

[Opposition political parties rejected today Mr. Allende's request for a nationwide 90-day, martial-law period in the aftermath of Friday's aborted military revolt, UPI reported.]

Curfew in Capital

Calm was reported throughout the country, but a state of emergency remains in effect with the armed forces directly responsible for public order. In Santiago, a curfew will continue for an indefinite period.

Mr. Allende has also asked the opposition-controlled congress to grant his Marxist coalition government power to declare a "state of siege."

Even some of the more moderate members of the opposition compared the effects of the revolt to the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961, which followed repeated warnings by Fidel Castro that his government was being threatened and which strengthened his popular support. In a congratulatory message to Mr. Allende last night, the Cuban premier was quick to compare the episodes.

Mr. Allende—who has been under increasing attack from anti-Marxists who accused him of violations of the constitution in his attempts to socialize the country—was quick to characterize the crushing of the revolt as a victory for legality and constitutional norms.

Image Strengthened

"I know perfectly well that not all opponents have a pro-Fascist, coup-prone attitude," he told thousands of cheering supporters last night. "But others speak of democracy to hide and protect themselves and act in violation of the constitution."

The presence by his side of the chiefs of the three military services appeared to strengthen his image as an upholder of the constitution.

The abortive coup was led by Col. Roberto Souper, who was about to be arrested as the head of a barracks plot uncovered by army officials earlier in the week.

Mr. Allende had mistakenly identified a "Col. Ramirez" as the coup leader, but he later corrected himself and noted that Col. Ramirez was the loyal officer who took command of the 2d Armored Regiment after the revolt was put down.

Col. Souper, who is now imprisoned, had apparently hoped that his attack would set off a wider revolt against the leftist government by dissident, conservative elements in the armed forces.

Besides Mr. Allende, the man who appeared to have benefitted most in the aftermath of the insurgency was Gen. Carlos Prats Gonzalez, the army's commander-in-chief.

Gen. Prats, who has been increasingly criticized by anti-Marxists as a political supporter of the leftist government, was involved earlier this week in an embarrassing incident in which he fired upon the car driven by a woman who had stuck out her tongue at him.

His image has risen again after Mr. Allende singled him out as the man most responsible for quelling the army revolt.

Uruguay Troops Break Up Strike Protesting Coup

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, July 1 (UPI).—Army troops broke up a strike by 800 factory workers today, the latest move in the government's step-by-step campaign to crush protest against the end of democratic rule.

Authorities said the workers quietly abandoned the big Funsa rubber factory when soldiers armed with rifles and submachine guns took up battle stations around the plant and ordered strikers to surrender.

No arrests were reported in the Funsa factory take-over which followed military seizures of oil refineries to end fuel shortages.

The government has been battling labor protest throughout the country since Wednesday when President Juan Maria Bordaberry staged a coup dissolving Congress and giving the military a free hand to run the country.

The government warned bus drivers and railroad workers to return to work or face tough penalties. Newspaper and telephone workers also were still on strike.

3 Guilty in Liberia Plot

MONROVIA, Liberia, July 1 (Reuters).—Three men convicted of plotting to kill Liberian President William Tolbert and overthrow the regime were sentenced Friday to be hanged. The three, Prince N.A. Browne, a former assistant defense minister, and Col. William Saydee and Col. Moses Kpardeh denied any knowledge of the alleged plot.

Italian Group Urges Rein on City Growth

Survey Shows Deaths Caused by Pollution

URBINO, Italy, July 1 (AP).—A survey presented yesterday at a conference on Italy's deteriorating environment listed more than a dozen industrialized areas where there is a "high risk" of contracting a pollution-caused ailment. The areas include Milan, Venice, Rome, Naples and Trieste.

One of the main factors for the current condition, it said, was the booming and unrestricted growth of the cities in the last 15 years.

The survey said that in 1968—the latest available data—deaths believed caused by pollution numbered 69,000. There were 655,000 cases of pollution-caused diseases that same year.

First Survey

The survey, the first of its kind carried out in Italy, said pollution was responsible for 31 percent of all breathing disorders and 10 percent of all heart ailments.

The conference, organized by Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, the state oil group, wants to warn Italians about their country's worsening environment and force public authorities to take steps to avoid a further deterioration by checking urban growth.

Peak levels of water, air and noise pollution as well as water shortages were registered in the areas where about half of the total Italian population lives and in which most industrial plants are located.

In the 38 metropolitan areas of the country, population rose to 26 million in 1971 from 19 million in 1961 and 14 million in 1951.

In these areas, industrial and human wastes, the high concentration of automobiles and industrial vehicles and city heating systems caused many kinds of pollution.

The great urban concentrations even caused weather changes. It was determined that in the metropolitan areas the average temperature is higher than in the suburbs, rainfalls are more frequent, smog and fog thicker.

World Psychiatrists Bar Attack on Russia

OSLO, July 1 (Reuters).—Leading world psychiatrists last night backed away from condemning the use of psychiatry in combatting dissidents in Russia.

The Ninth International Congress of Psychotherapy, which opened here last Monday, received more than a dozen appeals to condemn the Soviet practice of committing dissidents to mental hospitals.

Japanese Wool-Buying Spree Could Boost U.S. Suit Prices

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP).—Wool clothing will be scarcer and may be more expensive this fall in the United States because of an unprecedented Japanese buying spree that has sent the price of raw wool soaring on world markets.

Manufacturers say they don't know whether they will be permitted under new price controls to pass on their increased costs.

But John D. Gray, president of the Chicago-based Hart, Schaffner & Marx, said retail prices of wool suits should be up $10 to $20 over a year ago.

A spokesman for high-fashion men's clothier Bill Blass said, "Fine Jersey wool from one manufacturer we buy from has gone from $6 a yard to $10.50 a yard. That's got to affect the price."

Up $15.75 a Suit

About 3 1/2 yards of fabric are used in a suit, he said. That works out to an increase of $15.75 in cost to the manufacturer for the wool in a suit.

Many major manufacturers, like men's clothier Stanley Blacker, have turned increasingly this year to synthetic fibers or synthetic-wool blends in an effort to keep prices down.

The real squeeze will come a year from this fall unless the price of wool, which was at a 30-year low two years ago, starts heading down again, American manufacturers say.

But that seems unlikely in the near future since the size of sheep hears was cut back where priors fell and this has not been adjusted yet, industry spokesmen said.

"Much of the wool for this year's fall collection was purchased 10 to 12 months ago at higher prices, but before they doubled this spring," Mr. Gray said. "It's the fall of 1974 when we may see the real problems."

The Japanese say they need the wool for an increasingly consumer-oriented population which regards wool clothing as a luxury item.

But wool industry representatives here and in Australia—the world's leading wool producer—say the Japanese are buying huge amounts to unload their enormous supplies of U.S. dollars. They also say the Japanese are hedging their bets in the event of future wool shortages.

Japan in 1972 ranked second in the per capita use of wool, according to wool industry statistics. West Germany was first, while the United States fell behind with the advent of synthetics.

"The Japanese began buying heavily a year ago," a spokesman in Sydney for the Australian wool industry said. The buying became "frenzied" in April.

Cornered the Market

"You could say the Japanese virtually cornered the market in April," he says. "They paid fantastic prices and tried to buy everything that was offered at any price.

At the start of this year's boom, a Japanese buyer in Australia paid a world record price of $7,470 for a bale of superfine Merino fleece—about $1.82 an ounce—to be given to Emperor Hirohito and his family.

Concorde Sales Of 300 Required To Break Even

PARIS, July 1 (AP).—France and Britain must sell 300 Concorde supersonic jetliners to break even financially, an investigative agency that oversees French government spending said yesterday.

At present, there are only 14 firm orders for the plane.

The agency, Cour des Comptes, said that, if orders peak much below 300, "then the major part of the expenses will have to be borne by the French and British Treasuries."

The investigators said that the cost of the program shared equally by France and Britain has run to the rough equivalent of $3.5 billion. In 1962, expenses for the entire program were estimated at about $360 million.

For the European airbus, the investigators said 360 planes would have to be sold for France to break even. Preliminary orders fall far short of this figure, as they do for the Dassault Mercure, a middle-range, government-subsidized transport, which the report said needed 450 orders to break even.

Civil Servants Strike in Israel

JERUSALEM, July 1 (UPI).—Israel's 50,000 civil servants went on a 24-hour "warning" strike today, causing a shutdown of most of the government's services.

Mail, telephone, customs and income tax services were affected. However, employees in civil aviation, security and those working in institutions handling mentally retarded and criminals were exempted from the strike.

The civil servants union wants the government to reopen wage negotiations in the wake of increases granted to engineers.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for 6,000 striking doctors expressed optimism today that the three-week-old walkout would end soon. Thus far, the government has refused to budge from its position of agreeing to a maximum 45.6 percent increase for the doctors.



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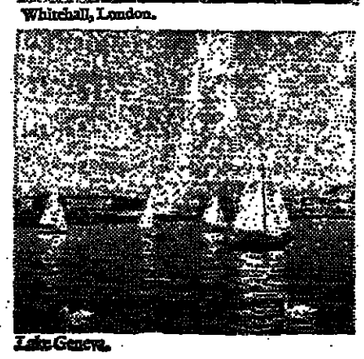
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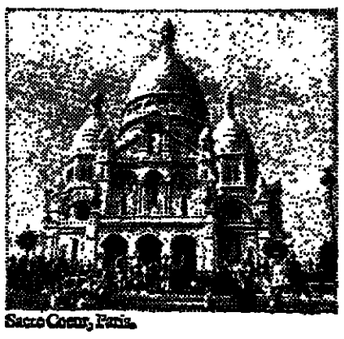
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Though Controversy Remains

Heart Group Warns U.S.: Cut Down on Fats

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK (NYT).—The American Heart Association has strengthened its recommendation that Americans curb their consumption of some of their most beloved foods—prime ribs, ice cream, butter, bacon, sausages, cold cuts and the like—and switch to a leaner diet containing less saturated fat and cholesterol.

The new recommendation, based on substantial but as yet incomplete evidence on the health effects of such a change, was made in the face of a nationwide epidemic of heart disease, which is killing increasing numbers of Americans before three score and ten.

Specifically, the recommendation, issued in conjunction with publication of "The American Heart Association Cookbook," advises Americans to consume at most 35 percent of total daily calories as fat (instead of the 40 to 45 percent they now consume). Approximately equal proportions should be saturated fats (in animal and dairy fats), polyunsaturated fats (in vegetable oils and most margarines) and monounsaturated fats (in olive oil and animal and dairy fats). In general, saturated fats are solid at room temperature and polyunsaturated fats are liquid.

The recommendation also advises a reduction by half or more of the daily amount of cholesterol consumed—from the typical 600 to 750 milligrams to a maximum of 300 milligrams—by eating fewer eggs and less animal and dairy fats.

Other recommendations, which refine earlier suggestions, include maintaining a normal body weight, avoiding excessive salt in the diet (thought to be a contributing factor to high blood pressure) and reducing consumption of the "empty" calories of refined sugar (in such foods as candy, soft drinks and other sweets).

At a news conference Wednesday, Dr. John P. Mueller, chairman of the Heart Association's Committee on Nutrition, emphasized that dietary change is hardly the entire answer to the heart disease problem. In fact, many factors have been shown to contribute to heart disease—heredity, sex, age, stress, personality, other diseases, high blood pressure, cigarette smoking, inactivity, obesity as well as dietary fats.

But with many of these factors beyond anyone's control or extremely difficult to modify, doctors and researchers have chosen to focus on those that can most readily be changed. Diet, therefore, arises as a logical candidate.

Evidence

It is not known precisely how dietary fats and cholesterol contribute to the development of arteriosclerosis (hardening of the arteries) and its eventual consequence of coronary heart disease. However, evidence gathered to date suggests the following mechanism:

Cholesterol is not needed in the human diet since the body can manufacture all it needs from other substances. When more cholesterol is consumed than the body can readily dispose of, this fatty substance accumulates in the blood, where it tends to be deposited on the walls of the arteries, forming plaques.

For as long as the diet continues to contain excessive amounts of cholesterol, these plaques tend to grow and harden and eventually may nearly completely shut off passage through the blood vessels. This clogging diminishes the blood and oxygen supply to the heart, which in turn may precipitate a heart attack.

For cholesterol to be transported through the blood stream, it must be carried by a substance called lipoprotein, a fat-protein combination. Research by Dr. E. H. Ahrens and colleagues at Rockefeller University has shown that lipoproteins made from saturated fats transport more cholesterol than lipoproteins made from unsaturated fats. Thus, the more cholesterol and saturated fat in the diet, the greater the likelihood of hardening of the arteries.

American Man

The amount of cholesterol in the blood of the average middle-aged American man—about 250 milligrams per 100 milliliters of blood—is very much higher than that of peoples who experience relatively little heart disease. Japanese men, for example, have an average cholesterol level of 180 and rarely develop heart disease.

In general, with rare exceptions, when death rates from heart disease among peoples throughout the world are matched with what they ordinarily eat, a striking relationship is observed: Heart disease is rare in nations where diets are low in animal and dairy fats, and heart disease is rampant in nations eating large amounts of these fats.

The critical question, however, is whether a change in American dietary habits away from saturated fats and cholesterol will have any preventive effect. Countless studies have clearly shown that such a dietary change lowers the blood cholesterol level of most people. But does it also clean out the arteries and prevent heart attacks?

Although the definitive human study has yet to be done, several studies have indicated that lowering the fat content of the diet and changing the ratio of unsaturated to saturated fats may indeed lower the heart attack rate.

In autopsy studies on monkeys, Dr. Robert Wissler and colleagues at the University of Chicago have shown that when the animals were put on a typical American table diet (milk, eggs, roast beef and pork, chicken, cheese, butter, sugar, potatoes, carrots, cereal, fruit, cake and juice), they suffered three times more arteriosclerosis than monkeys fed a similar "prudent" diet that contained less or none of the foods heavily laden with cholesterol and saturated fats (eggs, cheese, butter, fatty beef and pork).

In addition, when monkeys who were initially on the high-fat diet for two years were then placed on the prudent diet for three subsequent years, the hard plaques in their arteries disappeared, indicating that a dietary change may have a "cleansing" effect.

Doubts Remain

Despite this evidence, doubts and doubters remain. Some of the challenges to the heart disease-fatty diet thesis, and the answers from the heart association, follow:

● Some people eat a high-fat diet all their lives and never develop heart disease. Dr. Campbell Moses, medical director of the heart association, explains that some people seem protected by their genes, but it is currently impossible to say for certain who is and who is not protected, so the best advice is for everyone to "eat sensibly." The Masai tribe in Africa is frequently cited as an exception to the high fat-high heart disease rule. Dr. Moses notes, however, that the typical tribesman walks 26 miles a day, and regular exercise has been shown to greatly diminish the body's accumulation of cholesterol.

● Refined sugar, rather than fat, is the real cause of heart disease. Although there is a relationship between consumption of refined sugar and heart disease rates in many countries, the experimental evidence for this theory is not at all convincing, the heart association and other experts maintain.

● Polyunsaturates are dangerous. Dr. Mueller says that there is no evidence that consumption of polyunsaturates is harmful at the recommended levels or even considerably above these levels. While such consumption is known to increase the body's need for vitamin E, most vegetable oils contain enough vitamin E to satisfy the need.

● Polyunsaturates get saturated anyway when they are heated. Such saturation does not occur at ordinary cooking temperatures. The oils must be heated under considerable pressure to cause saturation.

Gourmets Can Live Longer

By John L. Hess

NEW YORK (NYT).—How can one criticize a life-saving effort?

Time was when the family doctor (yes, son, there used to be family doctors) would say: "George, you've got to cut down on the beer and hard stuff, the bread and potatoes and desserts." It was up to George's wife to nag him about his diet, and he either followed it or didn't, and that was that.

We are more advanced today. Judging from the flood of literature now pouring out, the whole country is dieting. By the same token, the whole country is mad about something called gourmet food. Which creates a paradox that publishers and other experts are only too eager to resolve. "Be a gourmet low-fat diet chef!" cries the National Foundation for Ileitis and Colitis, which is teaching how to cook with medium chain triglycerides.

Big Artillery

Now comes the big artillery. The American Heart Association, which declared war on cholesterol 12 years ago, has brought forth a book designed to prove that we can all enjoy living longer.

If we understand "The American Heart Association Cookbook" correctly, the reasoning is this: The medical evidence is not all in, and some authorities are skeptical, but the probabilities are that if we put everybody—fat and lean, sedentary and active—on a low cholesterol diet, many thousands of people will be spared heart attacks.

As Dr. Campbell Moses, medical director of the AHA, puts it in a foreword: "When we speak of risk, we are really speaking in a group sense, since it is impossible to predict the individual's body response."

So the problem is to persuade the general public (pulse and blood pressure normal) that it isn't really much of a sacrifice. Not easy. Consider French cuisine, the summit of Western cookery: As is well known, all Gaul is divided into three parts, which cook, respectively, in butter, olive oil and goose or pork fat. Collectively, these are anathema to the AHA. Even olive oil, which has no cholesterol, is sniffed at because it's low in what are described *as the beneficial* polyunsaturated fatty acids.

'Not a Diet Book'

The book does not give the cholesterol score for each recipe, but Dr. Moses writes: "This is not a diet book. It is a cookbook —a fun book for people who like to cook and to eat."

Well, yes and no. For this was a committee project, assigned by a board of pysicians to two nutritionists and a staff who gathered recipes from a variety of sources. Inevitably, the result is mixed. Some contributions are interesting—the bread section is delicious reading—and some are just awful.

Take the very first recipe in the book: Tuna-Dill Pâté. It's an aspic of tuna, canned vegetable juice and gelatin—the archetype of those horrid ladies' magazine dishes of the twenties that turned American men into meat-and-potatoes guys.

The second recipe is a time-wasting flower arrangement of raw vegetables. We are told to serve these with a dip, such as yogurt with curry and mayonnaise. The editors do us a service by banning fried chips and other prepared cocktail snacks, but they're big on pretzels and ersatz dips and aspics.

Favorite Dip

Their favorite dip is a Mock Sour Cream, made of cottage cheese, skim milk and lemon juice. The aspics included a canned peach-ginger ale-lemon Jell-O mold (where do they find these things?) and even an asparagus mold, embalming one of the finest of American vegetables. But they top these with a Spinach-Avocado-Orange Toss and a Party Walnut Broccoli that are not to be believed.

The editors lean heavily also on mayonnaise, although there is no recipe for it and the commercial product (one of the disasters of the American diet) varies widely in fat composition. (Real mayonnaise, of course, is egg yolk and olive oil).

The introduction to the fish chapter quotes: "Show me a fish-hater and *I'll show you a person* who has never tasted properly cooked fish." Then what are we to make of this Fish Sauce: 1 cup mayonnaise, 1 cup chili sauce, 3 to 4 tablespoons drained horseradish, dash hot pepper sauce? A real fish lover would make do with a squirt of lemon juice, and perhaps a spoonful or two of inoffensive olive oil.

We will pass the Yogurt-Gelatine Delight, the Mint Peas (with crème de menthe!) and the French Peas (with flour, broth and water chestnuts).

Sensible Advice

There is sensible general advice on food preparation. But even if all the recipes had been assembled by a cook who knew and loved good food, a cookbook could not deliver on the premise that a low-cholesterol diet can be "just as delicious" or even "scarcely less delicious." (The latter phrase is applied to an omelet made with three egg whites and one yolk. It's just not true. In fact, to make a good omelet even better, one adds an extra yolk.)

We are told, for example, to cut down on red meat in favor of fish and poultry. But we can still find good-tasting beef and lamb, while the fish and poultry generally available to Americans are sorry eating indeed. Take our butter, lard and olive oil away and eating is not going to be as much fun as it was.

For many people, this sacrifice is doubtless necessary. The cookbook's advice will be useful to them: Lay off those abominable pre-cooked "convenience" foods and mixes, trim your meats and broil them, cut out sauces and rich desserts.

For the rest of us, there may be an alternative. If it is generally true that physically active people can absorb a fair amount of cholesterol without harm, then we might all mount bicycles. Also, bring back the old-fashioned, hand-turned ice cream freezer. The one who cranks the most gets to lick the paddle.

Agree on 70% of Cases

Nixon Court Appointees Form Power Bloc

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT). — In their first full term on the bench together, the four Supreme Court justices appointed by President Nixon have formed a cohesive and effective bloc that voted as a unit on 70 percent of the cases which the court heard and decided in the last nine months.

In all but one of the 107 cases in which all the participating Nixon justices voted together, they formed the nucleus of a majority. The exception was an anti-trust case in which two of them disqualified themselves and the remaining two dissented.

Transforming this bloc into a majority of the nine-member court most frequently was Associate Justice Byron R. White, who joined the four Nixon justices on 101 of their joint decisions, or 94 percent of the time. Justice White was named to the court by President Kennedy in 1962.

The Nixon appointees are Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, who took office in 1969, and Associate Justices Harry A. Blackmun (1970), Lewis F. Powell jr. (1972) and William H. Rehnquist (1972).

The fifth Republican on the court, Associate Justice Potter Stewart, an appointee of President Eisenhower, voted with the Nixon justices in 75 percent of their joint decisions, or 21 times fewer than Justice White.



Justice Byron R. White.

Special Interests

The unity among the President's nominees to the court was most impressive on subjects in which they appeared to have a special interest. The four justices voted as a bloc on 100 percent of the obscenity cases, 86 percent of the tax cases, 83 percent of the business cases and 80 percent of the decisions involving criminal law.

The high degree of unanimity among the four Nixon justices, and the frequency with which they were joined by Justice White confirmed statistically what many observers had concluded empirically: that the President enjoys a working majority on the court over a broad range of issues.

Those issues did not include, however, legalized abortion, which the President strongly opposes but the court supports, and public aid to parochial schools, which Mr. Nixon favors but the court all but ruled out in late June.

The Nixon power bloc displayed far less unanimity on some subjects. The four justices voted together only half the time or less on cases involving discrimination based on race or sex, on labor disputes and on education cases, which included school desegregation.

Heard 153 Cases

Figures compiled by The New York Times for the court's 1972-73 term, which opened last October and closed last Monday, showed that the justices heard and decided 153 cases, about the same number as in recent years.

Although comparable statistics for past years were not available, the record for the term indicated an unusually deeply divided bench. Only 26 percent of the decisions were unanimous. On 13 percent more, only one justice dissented: in 12 of those 20 8-to-1 rulings, the dissenter was Associate Justice William O. Douglas.

The closest division possible, 5 to 4, occurred in 20 percent of the decisions; 26 percent were decided with 3 dissenting votes, so that the majority only achieved the minimum vote or the minimum plus one 46 percent of the time.

During the term, the three Democratic liberals on the court —Associate Justices William J. Brennan jr., Thurgood Marshall and Douglas—voted together almost exactly as often as the four Nixon appointees, 109 times or on 79 percent of the cases.

British Government May Ask MPs to Declare Income

LONDON (Reuters).—The British government, faced with recent scandals involving corruption in public life, plans to ask members of Parliament to reveal their financial interests.

The leader of the House of Commons, James Prior, told a Conservative party meeting last week that the cabinet proposed the setting up of a register in which members of Parliament would declare their major sources of income.

These would include details of employment as directors or consultants of business firms, or of large shareholdings in companies.

The allegations of impropriety were made in cases involving a bankrupt international architect, John Poulson, and the Lonrho Pan-African mining and trading conglomerate.

During Mr. Poulson's bankruptcy hearings, witnesses told of building executives paying large amounts of money to local government officials to secure contracts. The Lonrho affair, described by Prime Minister Edward Heath as "the unacceptable face of capitalism," included revelations of huge cash sums given to public figures for serving as directors.

Italy Accepts Arabic

TUNIS, July 1 (Reuters).—Italy has agreed to a Libyan request to introduce Arabic as one of the languages used in the passports of Italian nationals, the 24th country to do so, the Libyan news agency, Arna, said today.



John Burns/The Globe and Mail.

THE DINING CAR—About $1 buys soup, a three-course meal and wine.

Old-World Style on China Train

By James Pringle

ON THE SHANGAI-PEKING EXPRESS, China (Reuters).—"Our aim is to serve the people wholeheartedly and never for a moment to divorce ourselves from the masses." The high-pitched voice in impeccable Peking dialect—China's national language—floods into the Old World compartment on the 46 Express.

Shanghai's North Station falls behind and the sound of "Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman," the stirring refrain played over loudspeakers in China as a farewell to departing travelers, fades.

Chinese on the platform, seeing off relatives and friends, and some choking back tears, sink into the distance. In a country where few people show their emotions in public, it comes as a surprise to see Chinese weeping on station platforms and at air terminals.

The disembodied voice continues: "The train crew is determined to learn from the workers, soldiers and peasants who are our passengers. Let us unite to win still greater victories along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

Going 'Soft' Class

Within the compartment, known as the "soft" class—it has cushions on the seats—there is an atmosphere of genteel middle-class comfort of the type familiar in Europe at the turn of the century. There are potted plants, covers on the armrests, a modest table lamp and the inevitable porcelain cup and little sachets of green tea.

Outside, the industrial suburbs and crowded yet almost traffic-free streets of the world's biggest city fall away, replaced by a landscape of open vegetable fields and rice paddies.

Studded here and there are the unsightly concrete pilboxes with which the Nationalists vainly tried to stop the advance of the triumphant Communist armies on Shanghai in 1949.

The 24-hour trip to Peking costs $35 for a 950-mile journey, with the train traveling generally at a speed of about 45 miles an hour. There are stops at the major cities of Soochow, Wusih, Nanking, Pengpu, Tsinan and Tientsin as well as at many smaller towns.

The voice on the loudspeaker has now gone on to more practical matters, such as where passengers can buy cigarettes and candy, obtain free boiling water in large vacuum flasks, borrow needle and thread for impromptu clothes repairs and purchase meal coupons.

Clean-Up Brigade

There are also exhortations to help the young, pigtailed attendants—one in each carriage—keep the train neat and tidy.

The 46 Express has come up from Foochow in southern Fukien Province, which, being opposite Taiwan, is a sensitive military area closed to most foreigners, and passengers already on the train are asked to help new arrivals settle down comfortably.

As a waiter bearing a well-worn menu comes from the dining car to the compartment to discuss meals for the foreign guest, the loudspeaker switches to revolutionary opera.

The experienced traveler in China knows, of necessity, that there is a hard-to-find switch under the small reading table in the compartment to turn off the sound if he wishes.

The meal is taken in solitude in an empty dining car unless the foreign traveler insists—by using the jargon of Communist China as a weapon to press his point—that he wishes to "integrate with the broad masses." The food, as everywhere in China, is excellent, perhaps unrivaled in railroad dining cars anywhere in the world.

For Suggestions

While lingering over his Tsingtao beer, the traveler may glance through the red-covered suggestion book that is available for diners' comments, and sees such remarks as: "The excellence of the mushroom soup filled me with the conviction that the dining-car staff is serving the people wholeheartedly."

Back in the compartment, which, though it has four berths, a foreigner usually has to himself, the traveler receives a visit from Mrs. Yang Chiao-di, the 36-year-old crew chief on the express, identifiable by her green armband. She is solicitous for his comfort.

Mrs. Yang, a native of Shanghai, has a model Chinese family of two children. She works three days on, then has three off. While she is traveling, her husband looks after the children, aged 10 and 12.

As junks sail placidly by on the ancient but still much-used Grand Canal, described by Marco Polo over 600 years ago, Mrs. Yang details her responsibility as chief of the 38-member crew on the 18-car train.

Only the engineer and his two assistants in their enormous steam locomotive operate independently.

Included in the crew is a uniformed policeman—"We still have class enemies in our society," one Chinese explained—carriage attendants, luggage men and even the "person in charge of boiling water."

A visit to the control room of the public address system with Mrs. Yang finds Miss Tou Hsching, 23, of Shanghai, just announcing: "We welcome criticism of our shortcomings as this helps us to improve our work."

She intones the thoughts of Chairman Mao into the microphone together with practical advice and details about the towns and the countryside, particularly their revolutionary associations, as the train passes by.

Between times she selects records of revolutionary opera from a stack beside her, and plays items appropriate to the scene. "On the Docks" seems especially popular on the Shanghai train.

First-Aid Expert

The women attendants, including a first-aid worker, Miss Ma Ching-di, 21, who can administer acupuncture if necessary, are all from the cities along the line, particularly Shanghai, Wusih and Soochow.

Ancient poets used to compare Soochow to paradise. Looking at the pretty women who come from this old city, as they industriously mop the compartments or haltingly practice their English, it is not difficult to see why.

At each station, many passengers jump off the train and, in a jostling throng, buy local delicacies on sale at stands on the platform.

The biggest rush is always at Tientsin, where the *baotse*, or meat-filled dumplings, are considered the best in the country and cost only a few cents each.

Once in Peking, Mrs. Yang and her crew go to rest in special quarters, then take a brief walk around the capital, before setting off on the return trip to Shanghai.

Italian Communist Leader Has a Problem With an Island

By Paul Hofmann

ROME (NYT).—Piana, a wind-swept islet off the western coast of Sardinia that is a third the size of Central Park in New York, has been causing trouble for the leader of the Italian Communist party, Enrico Berlinguer.

As secretary-general of the strongest Marxist movement that is not in power, the poker-faced Mr. Berlinguer is in a class by himself. A nobleman, he is a member of a wealthy Catalan-descended family that has been prominent on Sardinia for generations.

The ancient coat of arms of the Berlinguers shows silver stars and an arm extending an olive twig from behind a shield—a fitting symbol for Italian Communism's present line of offering to collaborate with other parties.

Garibaldi Friend

Mr. Berlinguer's grandfather, a lawyer and anti-clerical politician, was a friend of Garibaldi, the hero of Italy's unification, who is buried on Caprera, another island off Sardinia. His father, the late Mario Berlinguer, was a noted republican anti-Fascist who after World War II served as a commissioner in the purge of Fascists from the state administration.

The Communist leader's wife, Letizia, goes to church regularly and takes her children to mass. Whenever Mr. Berlinguer is asked about this, his stock reply is that he is an atheist but respects his wife's convictions. His attitude is apparently not lost on the Vatican.

For more than a century, the Berlinguer family has had, among other holdings, most of Piana, a flat, treeless, 275-acre strip off the cliffs of northwestern Sardinia. The 79-acre tip, bearing a ruined watchtower, a remnant of the Middle Ages, when it served as protection against Saracen raiders, remained state property when the family purchased the rest at a public auction in 1857.

Since then the family has considered the entire island virtually its property and has used it to pasture cattle in the summer. More than 10 years ago, the Berlinguers acquired formal title to the watchtower and the surrounding land, paying a "symbolic" $12.50 to Sardinia, which had theoretical jurisdiction.

Three years ago, a rightist magazine in Sassari, the Berlinguers' hometown, alleged in an open letter to the judiciary that the transaction had been illegal. The Communist leader and his brother, Giovanni, a professor of medicine and a Communist member of parliament, found the accusation injurious and brought a libel action.

This week a Sassari court, clearing the magazine's editors, declared that the parties to the transfer of title had acted "in perfect bad faith."

Inquiry Suggested

The Sassari court sent its findings to the public prosecutor in Cagliari, the Sardinian capital, with the suggestion that he open an inquiry into whether any laws had been violated. The Cagliari prosecutor has not reached a decision.

In the last few days, anti-Communist newspapers throughout Italy have alleged that the purchase was preparatory to plans for developing the islet into a tourist haven. Piana is close to Stintino, a newly fashionable summer resort on the Sardinian coast, and developers have cluttered long stretches of the once-lonely Sardinian shore with fancy hotels and other tourist facilities.

The Berlinguer brothers, who had long maintained silence, were stung by implications that they, too, had gone into real-estate speculation. They issued a statement denying any intention of allowing buildings on their islands. Asserting that in the last few years Piana had earned its owners about $150 annually before taxes from cattle grazing, they said any major profits would be turned over to the Communist party.

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Eurobonds

Revaluation of Mark May Assist Eurodollar Bonds and U.S. Stocks

By William Ellington

LONDON, July 1 (AP-DJ).—Although the deutsche mark was revalued last Friday by 5.5 percent only in terms of the jointly floating European currencies, the initial reaction was to cause selling of dollars.

Some Eurobond dealers say the development is bullish because a cheaper dollar makes investment in Eurodollar bonds and U.S. stocks more attractive.

Though it was upsetting to foreign exchange markets to have a revaluation announced during the business day, the initial reaction in the Eurobond market was to bring straight and convertible Eurodollar bonds higher.

However, some analysts contend the positive reaction may not last. They argue that the mark's revaluation will keep the exchange markets agitated for some time in a way that could worry investors and keep them out of the Eurobond market.

Moreover, the strength in Eurobond prices Friday was somewhat artificial. Many institutions were not dealing in order to make up their accounts for the half year.

The basic reason for believing that currency markets will continue to be agitated is that the 5.5 percent revaluation of the mark is not sufficient to restrain German inflation or stop an inflow of funds, some bankers assert.

This view was underscored by the announcement Friday that Germany's trade surplus in May had widened to 2.82 billion marks from a revised 2.57 billion marks in April. This brought Germany's trade surplus in the first five months to about 11.26 billion marks from 7.12 billion marks at the same time a year ago.

Under the Common Market's joint float, the mark can vary against participating currencies by 2.25 percent either side of its central rate against those currencies.

Since the mark was already at its ceiling intervention point against those currencies when the revaluation was announced, the actual revaluation rate would be less than 5.5 percent unless the mark once again goes to its ceiling.

And if the mark goes to the ceiling as expected, the joint float will again be in trouble, analysts assert.

Another problem is that the dollar may be fundamentally weak, even though the mark is strong. The U.S. decision to restrict exports of soybeans, its principal agricultural export, may undermine the U.S. case for obtaining trade concessions, some analysts say.

Moreover, the recent weakness of the dollar immediately raises the cost of imports while an increase in export volume due to lower prices takes time, so that the U.S. trade deficit in the short-term may widen, some analysts say.

In Germany itself, reaction to the revaluation of the mark caused Eurobonds denominated in marks to decline slightly in price.

Dealers said they expect prices for mark Eurobonds to drop over the next few days because profit-taking from the revaluation is probable. Meanwhile Frankfurt trading in bonds denominated in dollars was quiet and prices were about unchanged.

Danish Bond Priced

DUSSELDORF, July 1 (AP-DJ).—Conditions for the previously announced 100-million-deutsche mark Eurobond issue of the Danish Mortgage Bank have been finalized, Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, chief manager, said last week.

The 15-year issue will go on sale at 96 percent and it will carry a coupon of 7 percent. Originally, a coupon of 6 3/4 percent and a price of 98 1/2 percent had been envisaged. This was altered to a coupon of 7 percent and a price of 99 percent before the final conditions were agreed to.

The issue will be redeemable at par after a five-year grace period in 10 annual installments through lottery and/or direct redemption in the free market.

The bank put the yield at 7.28 percent. Listing will be sought on the Dusseldorf and Hamburg stock exchanges.

Cedel said it handled transactions worth a nominal $244.2 million in the week ended June 29, compared with $196.6 million a week earlier, while Euroclear reported volume was $156.7 million, down from $216.3 million.

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week June 23	Prior Week June 16	1972
Commodity index	171.8	172.1	113.8
*Currency in circ.	$67,585,000	$67,759,000	$61,871,000
*Total loans....	.....	.....	.....
Steel prod. (tons)	2,881,000	2,882,000	2,556,000
Auto production	211,325	220,670	155,768
Daily oil prd. (bbls)	9,353,000	9,377,000	8,874,000
Freight car ldgs.	554,353	553,411	515,549
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr.	38,075,000	38,724,000	33,857,000
Busn. failures...	187	211	158

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	†May	Prior Month	1972
Employed	84,624,000	83,917,000	81,458,000
Unemployed	4,381,000	4,433,000	4,973,000
Indust'l prodctn..	123.4	R122.8	113.2
*Personal income.	$1,012,290,000	R$1,007,400,000	$924,000,000
*Money supply..	$260,600,000	R$258,200,000	$243,800,000
Cnsmrs price ind'x.	131.5	130.7	124.7
Cnstr'n contracts.	173	177	165
	April	Prior Month	
*Mfr's inventories.	$109,890,000	R$109,568,000	$101,643,000
*Exports	$5,487,900	$5,379,500	$3,817,100
*Imports	$5,290,700	$5,432,900	$4,413,900

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R—Revised.

The U.S. Securities Market: A Look At the Problem-Filled First Half of '73

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, July 1 (NYT).—It was a wretched first half-year for stocks and bonds, with the securities markets slogging their way doggedly past one problem after another.

Whatever the bad news, it has affected the markets over the last six months: Watergate, brokerage-house fraud, corporate fraud, a wobbly dollar, soaring gold prices, inflation, high interest rates, a ceiling on dividends, the energy crisis and escalating food costs. The economy's boom and rising corporate earnings have been ignored.

Having come through this much of the storm, every investor wants to know if brighter days lie ahead, has the drop in stock prices that began on Jan. 12 (just after Phase-3 of the Nixon administration's economic program was started) about run its course? Has the steep rise in interest rates that raised Treasury bills from 5 percent to 7.25 percent neared the peak?

Sophisticated investors don't have to be told, of course, that no one knows the answers to these questions. Nevertheless, it may be useful to outline just how the markets have moved over the last six months, perhaps to get a better idea of where they may be headed next.

Since Jan. 11, stock prices have been in a bear market, their seventh since World War II.

The Standard & Poor's 500-stock price index has dropped 14 percent during this period. In comparison with the six other bear markets, the current one is still short of the norm.

According to Standard & Poor's outlook, the average decline in stock prices during the first six postwar bear markets was 16 months, and the average drop in the S&P index was 25 percent.

To explain why stocks have declined this year is no easy task. There are many reasons.

According to Frank A. Weil, chairman of the finance committee of Paine, Webber, Jackson Curtis, it's a myth that stocks are down because of lack of confidence on the part of American investors. Most stocks are cascading downward today, he contends, largely because the securities markets are not working.

Louis Harris, the pollster who now works for Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, reports what everybody who has been to a cocktail party this year already knows: The general public is sour on the stock market, and it will not be an easy thing to win the masses back.

Part of the problem is that bonds have given stocks a tough run for their money ever since 1968. Now, once again, interest rates are moving upward and tempting investors with the safety of a guaranteed return of, say, 8 percent on better medium-grade utility bonds. To an individual who has just seen the S&P 500-stock index fall 14 percent in half a year, such safety has a lot of appeal.

When the committee on interest and dividends announced its new rules on June 21, stock prices shot upward briefly the next day. Then the recovery petered out, and the market has since moved to lower ground.

There's no doubt that the ceilings on dividends have discouraged investors. According to estimates by the Argus Research Corp., dividends on the S&P 500-stock index would have risen 6.2 percent last year if there hadn't been any controls, instead of the 2.6 percent they actually did rise.

The new rules should add luster to stocks in cyclical industries, such as autos, but analytical judgment must be exercised since all companies that will be permitted to raise their dividends won't choose to, Argus suggested.

The volume of corporate and local government bond financing this year has decreased sharply from 1972 and 1971. Such a decline ordinarily might have been followed by a drop in interest rates. None occurred, however, because bond market investors, faced with inflation and declining purchasing power for the interest payments, refused to accept lower yields.

Now the financing schedule is building up, so interest rates are heading upward. Few credit market analysts, however, believe that interest rates will return to the stratospheric levels they reached in the first half of 1970 when high-grade utility issues were priced to give investors a return of 9 percent or more.

Signs that the economic boom may have passed its high point are giving the credit markets some hope. Unlike the stock market, which should rise if business is good and earnings increase, the credit markets may do better if the economy slows down. In that case, the demand for funds should decrease, permitting interest rates to move downward.

Lower interest rates would help the stock market by lessening the competition for the investor's dollar, but lower rates would also signal the end of the boom.

At this point, it's difficult to say how the stock market would

(Continued on Page 9. Col. 5)

Amex and Over-Counter

NEW YORK, July 1 (NYT).—Prices on the American Stock Exchange and the Over-the-Counter market eased slightly last week in desultory dealings.

Trading interest was negligible and market trends were almost non-existent. Watergate, inflation and world monetary instability continued to hang over the market.

The Amex index lost .02 to 22.34. The low for the week was 22.11 on Tuesday and the high for the week was registered on Friday at 22.39.

The amount of disinterest was shown by the volume, which totaled only 11.03 million shares, compared with 11.97 million in the preceding week.

The five most active stocks were all up while the next five active issues all showed declines.

The most active stock was TWA warrants, which rose 3/4 to 5 5/8 on sales of 480,100 shares. Syntex held the runner-up spot with an advance of 4 5/8 to 84 1/4.

A major mover was New England Nuclear, which climbed 5 3/8 to 36 5/8 on prediction of higher earnings. Dearborn Storm added 4 1/4 to 17; Sun Electric advanced 3 1/4 to 19 7/8 and Johnson Products gained 3 3/4 to 23 1/8.

The NASDAQ index inched .01 lower to 100.98.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the Counter industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission. Sales supplied by NASD.

		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Al Kotzin Co	2	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
AES Tech Sys	97	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
AID Inc	7	3¼	3	3	— ¼
AITS Inc	217	6½	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
ASG Indust	54	6½	6	6¼	— ⅜
Accelerator Inc	26	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Acme Gen .24	21	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	
AcushnetCo .52	23	22¼	19¾	22¼	+2¾
Addmaster .04e	142	3½	3⅛	3¼	
Addisn Wesly .20	17	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Advance Inv	292	12	11¾	11¾	+1
Advance Ross	11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
AdvancdMed Sci	84	7⅝	5⅞	6⅝	— ⅞
Advanced Mem	290	5¾	4½	4⅝	— ⅞
AdvancdMicr De	122	8⅝	8⅛	8½	—
Advanced Sys	39	4¼	3¾	4	+ ⅛
After Six	45	4¼	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
AgnicoEagl Min	1302	6	5½	5⅞	+ ¼
Alanthus Corp	71	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
Albany Intl .52	232	18	16¼	18	+1
Albertsinc .17	48	6¼	6	6	— ¼
AlexandAlex .36	138	18¾	17	17	—2
AlexBaldwin .40	140	11⅜	11¼	11½	+ ½
Algorex Data	25	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Allco Land Dev	44	14	13¼	13¼	— ¾
AlleghyBev s	432	3½	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅝
Allied Leisure	75	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	— ⅜
Alld Teleph .24	62	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
AlldVanLine B	35	3⅜	3⅛	3½	— ⅛
Allyn Bacon .25	58	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Aledex Corp	32	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	
Alpex Computer	102	3½	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
Amarex Inc	60	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Amcourt System	52	3	2⅛	2⅝	— ⅛
AmAppraisl .42e	63	10¾	10	10¾	+ ⅜
Am Arts&Crafts	385	3½	2⅝	3⅛	— ⅜
Am Beef Packer	25	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
Am Biomedical	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
AmConHom .05a	62	5⅛	3⅝	5	+1¼
AmElec Labs	138	2	1¾	2	+ ⅛
AmExpress .52	3200	57¾	53⅝	56¾	+1½
AmExp cv pf1.50	215	172½	169½	170½	+5½
AmFilrona .40	39	8⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛
AmFinlCorp .04	535	11½	11	11⅞	— ⅜
Am Furnit .28	75	7⅞	7½	7½	
AmGreetings .25	619	41	37¾	39	+ ¼
AmLaFranc .02e	383	6¼	5¾	6¼	+ ⅛
Am Marine Ltd	709	10¾	10	10¼	+ ¼
Am Nuclear	47	3	2⅝	3	+
AmQuasar Petro	203	13⅞	11	12½	—1½
AmShipBldg wt	4	4¼	3¼	3¼	— ¾
Am Telecomm	106	13⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+1⅛
Am Telev&Com	81	22¼	21⅜	22	
AmUrban Devel	52	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
AmWeldMfg .30	31	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
AmmestGrp Inc	49	7	6½	6⅝	— ⅜
Amteire Devel	118	2	1⅞	2	
Anadite Inc	128	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
Analog Devices	41	7⅝	7½	7½	
Anaren Micrwve	58	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
AndersnGrnd .12	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Anderson Jacobs	53	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ¼
AnheusrBus .60a	2520	45	41⅞	41½	—3½
Anixter Bros	89	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Ankonind .10e	23	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
Apache Explorin	66	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ¼
Applebaum Fd	152	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
Appld Material	76	6¼	6	6¼	— ½
April Ind	38	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
ArchonPure Pd	30	2⅜	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅜
Arden Mayfair	122	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Argo Petroleum	13	7½	7⅛	7½	
ArlenProp 1.70e	60	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
ArpelaCalif .60	174	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
Arrow Automot	3	13	13	13	— ⅛
ArrowHartH 1	43	17	15¾	16¾	+1
Artco Bell .15e	9	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
Arvida Corp	57	9⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅞
AssoColeBltg .27	64	17⅜	16¾	17¾	
AssdTrkLinA .47	44	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
AtlanGasLt 1.08	147	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
AtlanNRes 1.62e	119	15	14¼	14¼	— ¾
Atlantic Ind	7	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
Atlantic Cont Sy	12	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ¼
AtlanPepsi Btlg	156	9½	9¼	9½	
Atlas Hotels .05e	21	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	— ⅛
Atwood Oceanics	180	13½	12¾	13⅜	+ ¼
AtwoodOcean un	7	15½	14⅝	15½	+ ¾
AtwoodOcean wt	19	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
Autotrain Cp	189	12¼	11⅛	12⅛	
BCC Inc	66	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
BT Mtginv 77 wt	14	4	3⅝	3½	— ⅛
BairdWarn 2.01e	83	17½	16¾	17½	+ ⅜
Baird Atomics	71	5¼	4⅝	5¼	+ ⅜
Baker Bros Inc	38	16¼	15¾	16	
BakerFent .60a	37	32½	32½	32¼	— ¼
BaldwinLyons	89	11¼	9¾	10	—1⅞
BallCorp .50	119	12⅝	9⅞	10⅞	—1⅝
Bally Mfg .02e	456	38½	36½	37½	— ⅝
Balick Corp	13	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
BankBldEq .68	25	17¼	16¾	17	— ¼
BankamRlt 2.05a	648	27½	26	27¼	+ ¼
Barco of Cal	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
Barnes HindePh	159	18	14	14½	—3¼
BarnesMtgl .35e	571	17½	16⅞	17⅛	+ ¼
BarnesMtg un	13	19¾	18¾	19¼	+ ½
BarnetMtg 80wt	26	6	4⅞	6	+1
BarnettWins .95e	40	17½	17¼	17½	
Barnett Whsl un	8	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
Baskin Robbins	19	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
BassFinl Corp	26	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
BassettFurn .60a	178	24¾	23¼	24¾	+ ¾
Bayless Mkts .60	143	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
Bayly Corp .40	53	9½	9	9	— ½
BeaconPhoto Sv	91	2⅝	2½	2¼	— ⅛
BeehiveMedic El	74	6¾	5⅝	6¼	
BeelineFash .24	18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Bekins Co .42	46	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
Bentley Labs	139	22½	20¼	22½	+ ¾
Berkley Bio Eng	23	5⅞	5	5⅞	
BerkilineCp .40e	26	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Best Products	260	36	31	31½	—5
Betz Labs .16a	271	40⅝	39	39	—1⅞
Beverage Cam	14	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
BeverMgmt .06e	53	7⅞	7	7¼	
Bevis Indust		2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
Bibb Co	36	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Big Drum .30	12	12	11½	11¾	— ⅛
Bi-Lo Inc	149	9½	9	9	— ½
Billy theKid .09p	11	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Bio Med Scien	95	36	31½	36	
BirdsEon 1.20	9	24¼	23⅝	24¼	+1
BlueChipStp .24	35	9½	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛

		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
BobEvanFrm .60	42	23¼	20	20¼	—3
Bohemiainc .40b	132	15⅝	14	15¾	+1⅛
Bon Aire Indust		2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Bonanza Intl	1726	7	4⅝	6¾	+1
Booth Newsp .80	56	18	17¾	18	+ ¾
BoozAllenH .12	53	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
Bradenind .20	13	6	5⅛	5½	— ½
Brand Insulation	80	5⅜	5	5	— ⅛
BrassCraft Mfg	25	14½	14	14½	+ ¼
Brencoinc .44	13	22	21¾	22	
Brinks Inc .30	163	11	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
Bristol Prod	12	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
BroadvwFin .06e	59	8⅝	8½	8½	
BrooksScanin .32	39	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
Brother Intl Co	20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—
BrownTom Inc	43	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Browning .50	76	7	6⅝	6⅝	
Brunos Inc	33	8½	7⅞	7⅝	+ ⅛
BuckbeMears .40	93	11⅝	11	11⅛	— ⅛
Buckeyeint .25e	39	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
BuildingLd Tec	37	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
BuilderInvGp un	16	31	29½	30¼	+ ¼
BuilderInvGp wt	141	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ½
BuildingSys .01e	106	1⅛	1	1¼	+ ⅛
Burns RL Cp	45	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
BurnupSims	894	22¼	20¼	21¼	—1
Burris Ind	19	6⅛	6	6¼	
ButlerMfg 1	84	35¼	34½	34½	— ¾
Butler Nat Corp	17	2	1⅞	2	
CFS Contl Inc	141	15	14¼	14½	+ ¼
Cl Rltyinv 1.19e	39	18¾	18¼	18¼	
Cl Rltyinv un	17	14	14	14	
Cl Rltyinv wt	41	¾	⅝	⅝	
C&R Clothier	30	4	4	4	
CNA Larinv .37e	102	16½	16	15½	+ ¾
CNA Larw pf2.10	57	23	22⅞	23	
CP Prod	14	2½	2¼	2¼	
CRS Design As	39	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅞
CabanaCoach Cp	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Cable Funding	41	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Cafeterias Inc	42	11½	11	11	— ¾
Calbiochem	45	12½	11¾	12⅛	
CalPacUtil 1.21	35	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Calprop Corp	70	2⅝	2	2⅝	
Cambridge Mem	37	8½	7⅝	8¼	— ⅜
CamernBwn wt	119	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Camin Ind	32	3	2⅝	3⅛	
Campanelli Ind	19	4¼	4¼	4¼	
CampTagg 1.04	32	22¼	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅜
Canande g Wine	61	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—1¼
CanteenCp .45e	226	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Capehart Corp	80	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
CapitMtg 2.45e	213	24⅝	23½	24⅝	+ ⅝
Capital Mtge wt	243	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	
CapitNatCp .50b	20	26⅜	26¼	26¼	— ½
Capital Swst	119	4½	3⅝	4½	+ ⅝
Capitolint Airwy	17	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	+ ⅛
Carbon Fuel .28	17	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	+ ⅛
CardinalPet .10e	29	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
CarltonLeiswr .50	282	8⅜	7½	7½	—1⅛
Carolina Carib	89	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	
Cartridge Telev	143	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅜
Cayman Corp	169	2	1⅞	2	
CedarPoint .28e	35	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
Cencor Inc	177	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
CentVtPSvc 1.28	48	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
CentronDat Cmp	446	16½	15½	15½	—1
Century Labs	21	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
CenturyTel Ent	14	7½	7½	7½	
ChambrinMf .40	5	6¼	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
ChampParts .13	114	10½	9	9⅝	— ⅜
ChanceAB 1.04	47	19¾	19¼	19½	— ¼
Channel Cos	437	4⅝	4	4	— ⅝
Chef Pierre	24	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ½
ChemedCorp .44	97	35¼	33½	34½	+1
Chesapeake Inst	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
ChiBrdglron .60a	375	80	75¼	79⅞	+2⅜
Chieftan Devel	35	10¼	9⅞	10¼	— ⅛
Chilton Corp .16	40	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
ChristnSec 5.85e	84	160	156	160	+3
Churchs FrChk	1552	9⅝	6	8¾	+1⅜
Cinemat on Ind	3	3¼	3	3	— ¼
CinnFinl .40	117	22¼	20	20¼	—2
CircleF Ind .40e	11	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Citation Mfg	26	1½	1½	1½	
CitznSoRl 75wt	44	6⅞	5¾	6⅞	+ ⅜
CitznSoRl 77wt	17	15⅝	15½	15½	— ½
CitznsUtilA s	55	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅜
Clarcan Petrol		4½	4⅝	4½	+ ⅛
Classifd Finl	101	4½	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅝
ClevTrRlt 1.66e	87	19⅛	19	19⅛	
ClevTrRln wt	59	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
ClevepakCp .15e	91	10½	9¼	9⅝	— ⅞
Clinical Sciences	34	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+ ½
Clow Corp .68	35	13½	12¼	13	— ¾
Coast Cataxarn	48	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
Coastl Dynamics	2	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
Coastal Ind .20a	24	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Cobe Labs	56	26	21½	24	—2½
Coburn Optical	289	16	14	15¼	—1
CocaBtlgLA .63	301	16⅝	15½	15½	—1¾
CocaBtlgMia .20	60	10	8¾	8¾	—1¼
CocaBtlgMA .20	158	8	7⅞	7⅞	
CocaBtlCons .39e	8	16	15⅝	16	
Codex Corp	45	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
Coheren Radiatn	30	10¼	8¼	10¼	+ ⅝
ColemanAm Cos	113	8⅝	7⅜	8	+ ½
Columbia Corp	8	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
Com Share Inc	9	4½	4¼	4½	
Combined Prop	168	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
ComcastCp A	18	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅜
Comix Commun	28	5	3½	4¾	+1¼
CommerceGrp s	14	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
CommCirHse .20	318	26½	25¾	26½	+ ½
ComlState Cp	5	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
ComwlTelPa 1.18	25	22½	21½	21½	— ½
ComwlThea .20a	223	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
Commun Prop	295	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
Compreh Comm	54	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Compusamp Inc	83	1½	1	1⅛	+ ⅜
Compuscan Inc	18	6⅛	6	6¼	+ ⅛
Computax Svcs	72	8	6⅜	7½	— ½
Comput Automat.	801	9⅞	6¼	9⅝	+1⅝
Computer Comm	158	4½	4¼	4⅜	
Computr Design	62	3½	3⅛	3⅝	+ ¼
Computer Mach	262	5½	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛
Computer Trans	21	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	— ⅛
Computer Usage	26	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Computrvisn Cp	106	9½	8⅝	9¼	— ⅛
Comtech Labs	37	12	11	12	+ ½
Comten Inc	82	4⅛	3½	4	+ ¼
Concept Inc	35	8½	7¼	7⅝	—1
ConsEquit .14e	12	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
ConsumBldg Mrt	42	5½	5	5	— ½
ConsumDist .07h		23½	23½	23½	
Contech Inc	18	3⅛	3½	3⅛	— ¼
Context Ind	20	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ¼
Conti Hair Prod	39	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅜
ContlProp 1.38e	460	15⅛	14½	14½	— ½
Continfo Sys	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Contran Corp	57	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
Cordis Corp	147	32	28½	29	—2⅜
Cornelius Co	65	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
ColumbProp .15	154	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
CraddTerry .66	71	8½	8½	8½	
Credit Insurers	6	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛

		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Cross Co	40	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
Crown Crafts	24	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
CrumpEH .10h	92	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
Crutcher Resrcs	510	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+ ½
CullumCos .28	37	9½	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
CurtisNoll .44	67	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Dairy Queen Str	30	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	— ¾
Daniel Int .40	163	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	— ⅛
Danker Wohlk	65	3⅝	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅞
DankerWohlk wt	15	3½	2½	2½	—1
Danners Inc	47	8	6⅞	7⅛	— ⅞
DannieMob Hom	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
DartDrug .13	537	5¾	5⅛	5⅝	+ ½
Dat Card Cp	56	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
Data DesignLab	33	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
Data General	3360	36⅛	30¾	35⅞	+3⅜
Data 100 Corp	477	10⅛	8	9⅞	—1⅛
Datapoint Corp	21	12	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
Davis Wtr Waste	117	20	15	17½	—2½
DeLuxeChk .38	375	39¼	38⅛	38⅞	— ⅛
Debron Corp .50	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
DecisnData Com	198	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅛
DEKALB Ag .30	228	45¾	41⅛	45⅛	+2⅜
Delhi IntOil	106	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
DelaValRlty .22e	9	9½	9	9½	
DentoMed Ind	328	2¾	1⅞	2⅜	+ ⅜
Diagnostic Data	172	9¼	8	9	+ ½
DiamCryslt .40	23	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
DiamondhdCp 1	30	10⅛	10	10⅛	
DickAB Co .44	65	28⅛	27½	28⅛	+ ⅝
Digicon Inc	57	3⅝	3	3½	+ ⅛
DigitalComp Con	5	2½	2⅜	2½	
Disc Inc	16	1⅞	1½	1⅞	+ ¼
Divrsfd Earth	87	12¼	10¾	10⅞	—1⅜
Docutel Corp	700	36¾	32¾	34¾	+1
Dollar General	130	7⅞	6⅞	7¼	+ ¼
DominMtg 1.76e	46	16½	15½	16½	+ ¾
Dominion MR un	7	20⅞	19⅞	20¾	+7
Dominion MR wt	4	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+ ⅝
Donald Corp	13	3	2⅞	2½	— ⅛
Donaldsoninc .60	108	23½	22⅞	23	— ½
Donovan Cos .30	14	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Dorchester Gas	370	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Doughties Fds	4	3½	3½	3½	
Dow Jones 1	301	30¼	29½	29⅞	— ⅜
Downe Commun	195	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Downtowner Cp	416	2⅝	1⅝	2⅝	+1⅛
DoyleDaneBe .96	45	12½	12	12½	+ ⅛
DuckwallStr .16	18	9	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
Dunkin Donuts	102	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
DurrFillMed .12	14	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
ECRM Inc	23	7½	7	7	— ¼
EDS Nuclear	43	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
EZ Paint .12e	3	6½	6½	6½	
Early Calif Ind	221	2	1¾	2	+ ¼
EastmelCp .25e	57	9½	9	9½	+ ½
EconomicLab .31	330	38¼	37⅜	38	+ ⅜
Education Dev	13	1½	1½	1½	
ElPasoElec .84	74	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Elba Systems	124	2½	2⅜	2½	
Electro Nucleon	46	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
EliasBros Rest	11	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
Elmans Inc	6	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Elscint Ltd	50	6⅝	5½	5½	—1⅛
Emersons Ltd	99	7½	6½	7⅛	— ⅜
EnergyConv Dev	185	5⅝	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
EnergyConv un	21	7⅝	6½	7	
Energy Ventures	29	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Environ Resrch	25	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
Envirnmtl Sys	378	3½	2⅞	3½	+ ½
Erb Lumber Co	9	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
Ethan Allen .55	218	25½	23½	25½	+1½
ExchgBncp .42e	31	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
Exchange OilGs	275	6⅜	6	6	— ⅝
Executive Ind	85	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Extracorpl Med	38	38	35½	38	+2½
Fabri Tek Inc	43	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
Fair Lanes	17	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
FairfieldCom Ld	39	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Falcon Prod	12	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Faraday Labs	12	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ½
Farions Elec	135	27⅝	24½	27	+2⅝
Farmer Bro .24a	72	12	11½	11½	— ⅛
Farr Co	28	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Fays Drug	37	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
FedIncPrvP .90	131	10⅝	9¾	10⅝	+ ⅝
Feld Leasing	688	10½	8⅞	10½	+1½
Fiberstatics Cp	24	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Fidelity Finl	16	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
FinlSecurGp .20a	70	6½	6¼	6⅛	+ ¼
Fingerhut Corp	74	13½	11⅛	12½	— ⅞
Fst Artists Prod	33	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
FstBostCp 1.40e	69	16⅛	16	16⅝	+ ⅛
FstCommrce 1a	19	25	25	25	
FstCom Rltylnv	58	23¾	22⅞	23⅛	+1⅛
FstContRE 1.21e	89	11⅞	10¾	11¾	— ⅛
FstFidelInv .15e	35	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	
FstLincoln Fin	132	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
FstMissisCp	30	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
FstPennMtg wt	142	⅞	¾	⅞	
FstRealty Inv	167	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Fst Surety Cp	21	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
FstVaMtg 1.36e	41	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
FstVaMtgTr un	35	23½	22⅝	23½	+ ⅞
FstWestn Finl	41	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Fisco Inc .20	72	10	8¼	9⅝	— ⅛
FlexsteelInd .25e	19	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
Flickinger Co .54	94	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
FloridaCyp Gard	156	4	3½	4	+ ⅜
Florida Glass	16	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
FlaGulf Rlty	54	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
FloridMngM .10e	50	16¼	15½	16¼	+ ½
FloridaTel .56	183	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Florida Wat&Ut	8	1½	1½	1½	
Flying Diam Cp		8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
FoodTownStr .16	10	16½	15¼	15¼	— ½
Foothill Grp Inc	43	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Forest Oil Cp	498	14	12⅛	13⅝	+ ⅝
Formigli Corp	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
ForumRest .10	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Fotomat Corp	35	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
FranklinEl .15e	35	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
FranzlaBr Winer	58	22⅝	21½	21½	—1¼
FraserMtg 2.16e	27	18	17½	17½	— ¼
FredrkHerr .52e	45	8	6½	6⅝	—1⅛
Fredrks Hollywd	18	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
FreemanCarl As	48	5	4⅝	5	+ ¼
Friedmnind .27r	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
FriendlyIce .04e	305	22⅝	21¼	21⅞	—1
Frisch Rest .30b	51	11	9½	10⅛	— ½
FrozenFdExp .28	29	7⅞	7	7	— ⅝
FullerHB .32	108	10⅞	9⅞	10⅞	+1¼
Funding System	37	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
FunkSeeds .05e	3482	12⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—4⅝
FurrsCafe .15	90	13½	12⅛	13½	+1⅛
GRI Computer	144	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
GRT Corp	83	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
GalaxyCpt Mills	48	6⅛	5½	5½	— ⅝
GalbrthMtg 2.54e	71	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
Garfinckel .88	75	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
Gates Learjet	224	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
GatewayTran .40	44	11⅞	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
Geico Corp	244	9⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
Gelman Inst	67	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Automation	448	26	21½	26	+4½

		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
GenAutoPts .37	81	19½	14⅝	19½	+4½
Gen Binding	86	25¼	24	25¼	+1⅛
Gen Capital	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
GenComputr Sys	6	5½	5⅛	5½	
GenCrudeOil .30	67	30	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
GenFinSys .02r	26	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Gen Health Svc	170	4⅛	3½	3½	— ⅝
Gen Hobbies	23	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
GenericsCp Am	38	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Genimar Inc		3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
Genova Inc	46	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Geriatrics Inc	13	7	7	7	
GibsnHoman .26	7	6	6	6	
Giffen Indust	2	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
Gil Bern Ind	36	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
GlobetrotCom A	14	5	5	5	
Gold Medallion	21	2⅝	2⅜	2⅛	
GoodhrtWil .05e	24	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Gracoinc .05	19	25½	25½	25½	
GrahamMagnt s	50	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅞
Graintree Corp	24	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Graph Scanning	485	5⅝	3⅝	5⅛	+1⅛
Graphic Science	789	8⅞	6⅞	7⅞	+1⅛
GreassFood Pd	48	4⅝	4⅜	5⅛	—1
GreyAdvrt .50a	106	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—1
Guardian Chem	14	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
HNC MtgR 1.90e	69	19¾	18⅞	19⅛	+1
HachChem .10e	19	28	27	27	—1
HaftnEW .02h	46	17	17	17	
Hall Frank B .36	424	13⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—1⅛
Hallmark Grp	136	2⅞	2	2⅜	+ ⅛
HamiltBro Exp	84	12¼	10	10⅝	—1⅛
HamilBroExp un	8	18⅛	17	17⅛	—2⅛
HamiltonBro Pet	104	30	28½	29	—1
HamiltInvT 1.76e	191	17¾	17½	17⅛	— ⅛
HamiltInvTr 76wt	66	1⅛	1	1⅛	— ⅛
Hamilt Inv 75un	97	19⅝	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅞
Hamilt Inv 76un	6	19	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅞
HandyDan Home	128	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
HanovSqRl 1.21e	3	17½	17½	17½	— ⅜
Hardw cke Cos	27	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
Harlyn Prod	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Harpr&Row .40	95	8	6	6	—2
Havatam Cig .40	82	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
Hawaii Corp .40	41	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ½
HawthrnFin .11e	70	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Health Ind	98	2⅝	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
Health Tecna	124	2	1⅞	2	
Hechinger Co	24	6½	6⅛	6⅜	+ ¼
Hellig Meyers	6	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ¼
HenredFurn .60e	37	21	20	21	+1
Hers Apparel	28	2½	1⅞	2⅛	+ ½
HesstonCp .21h	273	17¼	16½	16⅝	— ⅜
Hexcel Corp .43a	19	13½	13	13	— ½
HiTech Ind	47	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Hickory Furnitr	64	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
Hirschhorn Don	58	2	1⅞	2	
Holobeam Inc	74	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	+ ⅛
Homewd Cp .03e	33	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
Hook Drugs .35	48	16	15¼	15⅞	— ½
HooverCo .76	590	20	19½	19⅞	— ⅞
HorizResrch .01e	42	7	6½	7	
Hospital Finl	119	6½	5⅞	6¼	+ ¼
House of Knit	8	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
HousingSysGa s	36	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
Hughes Supply	46	14⅛	13½	13⅝	
HuntBldg Corp	49	3¼	3	3	— ¼
Hunt Mfg .30	49	11¼	11	11	
Hyatt orp	538	10	9	9¼	—1
Hyatt Intl	42	8⅛	7⅝	8	
Hydrocwiture In	138	5	4⅝	5	+ ¼
Hydromatn Filt	40	8	7⅝	7⅝	
Hydron Pac Ltd	104	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
HysterCo .60	236	21⅛	19	20⅛	+ ⅝
IMS Int	1751	10	9⅝	10	
Identicon Corp	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ¼
Immuno Scienc	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Imperial Ind	78	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
ImperLand Inv	40	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
IndepSqSec 1.68e	52	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ½
IndMtgRlt 1.09e	29	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
Ind ana MtgR un	13	21	20⅞	21	+ ½
Indpls Wat 1.40	76	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
Industl Fuels	60	3⅝	3	3¼	+ ⅛
IndustlNucl .05e	86	21½	20¾	21	— ½
Inforex Inc	292	7½	5⅜	5⅜	—2⅛
Informatics Inc	230	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Informatn Int	150	10⅛	9⅛	10	+ ½
Inform Magnet	53	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Instrument Lab	141	19½	17½	18⅛	
Intel Corp	279	33⅝	31⅛	33½	+1½
Intercont Energ	2	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
Intercrft Ind .20	728	13	9	9½	—3½
Interdata Inc	196	8⅛	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
InterntGas .27e	74	14⅜	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
IntAlumin .16	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
IntBnkWash .25	22	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
IntBkWashA .25	35	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Int Basic Econ	28	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Int Dairy Queen	10	6⅞	6	6	— ⅜
IntResthDev .05e	9	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Int Scanns Dv	23	5⅜	5½	5½	
Int Time Sharng	26	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	+ ⅛
Intersil Inc	289	8⅝	6⅞	8⅛	+ ⅝
Interway Corp	106	8½	8⅛	8½	
Invent Inc	12	8	7⅝	8	
InventurCap .17e	16	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
InvestCpAm .10e	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Iowa SouUt 1.76	44	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
Irelands Rest	29	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Ivey JB&Co .52	19	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
JacksFood Sys	37	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
James River	18	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
Jamesbury .30	32	9½	9⅛	9½	
Javelin Corp	75	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Jensen Indust	44	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Jerrico Inc	118	12½	11½	12⅛	+ ⅛
Jet Air Freight	3	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Jetero Corp	15	4⅞	4⅛	4⅝	— ⅛
Joslyn Mfg 1.12	41	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Judys Inc	320	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Justice Mt 1.99e	130	23⅝	22⅛	23⅛	+1⅛
Justice Mtg un	46	28	26⅝	28	+1½
Justice Mtgln wt	223	4½	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Justinind .20	24	10	10	10	
KMC Mtg 1.23e	10	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
KMC MtgInv un	24	10	9⅞	10	
KMS Indust	686	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Kaiser Steel	596	11½	10¼	10⅞	— ⅛
Kallestad Labs	70	3¼	2⅝	3⅛	+ ⅛
Kalvar Corp	104	4⅛	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
KamanCoA .20e	67	12¼	11⅛	12⅛	+ ½
Kampgrnds Am	46	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Kearney Trackr	275	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	—1
Kellwood Co .72	114	16⅛	14⅞	16	— ⅛
Kennington Ltd	26	2⅛	2	2⅛	
Kennedy Cohen	41	10⅛	9	9	—1⅛
Key Pharmceut	56	2⅛	2	2⅛	
Keydata Corp	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Keyes Fibre .90	42	13⅝	12⅞	13	— ⅛

		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
KeystneCent .10e	31	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
KaygCustFd .20e	9	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
Keystoneint .19e	43	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
KeystoneOTC Fd	38	6	5½	6	+ ⅛
Kiddie Prod	19	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Knape&Vogt .70	60	15	14	14	—1
Koger Propert	81	19⅝	18½	19⅛	+ ¼
Kdss Corp	26	12½	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
KroegerWA .44	98	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
Kuhlman Cp .40	67	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Kustom Electron	103	7⅛	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
LMF Corp .10	64	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
LQ Motor Inns	38	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
LVO Cable	38	5	4⅜	5	+ ⅝
LaZ BoyChr .40	23	27½	26⅛	27½	+ ⅛
Laid Petrol	534	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
Lafayette Unit	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
LancastrCol .22b	35	13	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Lalace Inc .46	71	23	21½	22	—1
Leachert Ind	19	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Laird Resources	54	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
Lana Co .52	42	20½	18¼	18½	—2
Laser Link Corp	86	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
LaneryaFds .16	39	7⅛	6½	6½	— ⅝
Lawter Chem .48	271	34½	33	33	—1½
Lazare Kaplan	31	8½	7⅝	8	— ⅛
Leadville Corp	63	11¾	11	11	— ¾
Lee Pharmaceut	76	10⅛	9	9⅜	—1
LeewayMot .32	98	19	17⅝	17⅝	—1½
LeggPlatt .24	60	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Leisure Dynam	21	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Lexington Ship	21	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
Lexitron Corp	79	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	
Liberty Homes	76	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Life Sciences	48	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Lightolier Inc	19	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
LilChamp Food	54	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛	— ⅛
Lin Broadcastg	400	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
LbicMtgInv .95e	41	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
LindalCede Hom	17	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
LionCntry Safari	57	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Lippincott .16a	52	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Listfax Cp A	78	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅞
Loctite Cp .08	186	50¼	46½	49⅛	+1
Log Etronics	7	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
Logicon Inc	51	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Longchamp Inc	46	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
LaLdOffExp B	85	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Lowes Co .12	69	51½	50½	51	— ½
MB Assoc	117	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
MCI Communcat	318	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
MFY Indust .04e	36	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
MLS Ind Inc	64	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
M&T Mtg 1.14e	34	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
MSI Data Corp	78	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
MTS Systems .10	59	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
MackStrs .12e	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Madison GE 1.08	54	14⅝	14½	14½	
Main Dollar Strs	22	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
MainLineFleet s	23	9	8	8	—1
Major Rlty	229	5⅛	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
MallnckrdtCh .24	240	38⅛	37	38⅛	+1⅛
MaplePress .13	18	3⅛	2⅞	3	— ⅛
Marcus Corp	37	8⅛	7½	8⅛	+1⅛
MargLaMod .10e	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Marine Colloids	3	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Marine Protein	39	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
MaritimeFr Car	485	14½	12⅛	13⅛	—1½
MarkFour Home	49	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
Mary Kay	100	27⅝	25½	27	— ⅝
May Petrol	28	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
McCormick .32a	94	39½	38½	38⅞	+ ¼
McDowllEnt .10e	123	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+1
McMoran Expl	257	4⅝	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
McQuay Pfex .70	24	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Measurex Corp	348	23⅝	20	23⅛	+3
Medcom Inc	103	12	11½	12	+ ½
MedianMtg 1.27e	364	10	9⅝	9⅞	
Medline Ind	17	9½	9	9	— ½
Medtronic	386	47¼	45	46¾	+ ⅝
Merchantinc .64	38	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Meridian Inv	15	6⅛	5½	5½	— ⅛
Mervyns	155	29	28	28	— ¼
MeyerFred .30b	235	18⅛	16⅝	17⅛	— ⅜
Microdata Co	270	2⅝	2	2	— ⅛
Microform Data	153	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
MicrowaveSem s	69	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
MidAminds .20e	10	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
MidTexComm s	26	16¼	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
Midland Cap	40	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Midwst Exp A	74	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
MidwstFidel .36	27	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
Millipore Corp	173	47	44	46⅛	— ⅛
MinnplsGas 1.49	77	24⅛	23	23	—1⅛
Minnesota Fab	30	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Minnetonka Lab	306	3	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
MiracleRec Eqp	32	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Mr Steak	37	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
MrsSmithsP .11e	61	9⅝	8⅝	9	— ⅝
Mobile America	26	8⅛	8	8⅛	+1⅛
Mobile Home .30	11	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Modern Merch	198	11⅝	9½	11⅛	+ ⅛
Moduline Intinc	13	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
MogulCorp .24	43	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
Molex Inc	145	32¼	29⅝	30	—2⅛
Monarch Ind	40	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Monfort Colo	54	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Monroe Group	68	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	+ ⅛
Montcalm Vintrs	30	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
MontgSlSec .39e	264	23½	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
MooreCorp .80	338	54⅝	53⅝	54⅛	+ ⅛
MooreSam .24	169	23⅛	22½	22⅝	— ½
MorFlo Ind	13	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Moran Bros	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
MorganAdh .61e	10	10⅛	10	10	
Morrisoninc .48a	9	20⅛	17⅝	20	+2⅛
MtgAssoc .20	44	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
MtgInvWsh 2.48e	164	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
MtgInvWash wt	62	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	
MtgeTrAm wt	119	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Mostek Corp	174	17⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—2
Motion Ind	46	16⅛	15⅝	16	— ½
MotClubAm .14	69	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
Moxie Ind	90	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
MurphMtrF .15e	22	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
MyToy Co	22	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
Myers Ind .09e	223	5½	5½	5½	
Mylan Labs	87	8⅛	7⅝	8	— ⅛
NFF Corp .05e	158	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
NHA Inc	35	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
NRG Inc	95	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅞
Nathans Famous	32	2	1⅞	2	
NatConven Str	43	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Nat CSS	111	25	19½	24½	+3
Nat Data Corp	246	26¼	23⅛	26⅛	+2
Nat Liberty	204	6½	5⅝	6	— ⅝
NatLiving Cent	66	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ½
NatMedical Care	91	10¼	8½	9⅝	+ ⅛
NatMeridian Svc	25	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
NatMineSvc .40	23	7	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛

		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
NatlMtgeFd 1.45e	143	13½	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
Nat Patents	1533	5⅛	3⅞	5	+ ⅛
Nat Utl&Ind .90	35	12½	11½	12⅛	+ ⅛
Naum Bro	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
NeedhmHarp .54	24	10	9⅝	9⅝	
Neutrogena Cp	74	6¼	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
NewAmFd .15e	48	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
NewEngGE 1.24	175	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
NJ NatGas 1.24e	40	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+ ⅛
NewGennEx .22e	142	7	5⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
NewellCos .50	46	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Nicolet Instrum	12	6½	5⅛	5⅛	—1
NielsenAC A .32	775	34⅛	30⅝	32⅛	—2⅛
NielsenAC B .32	366	34⅛	30⅝	32	—2½
Nobility Homes	41	6⅝	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
Noble Affiliates	128	20⅛	16⅛	20⅛	+3⅛
Nolex Corp	126	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Nordstrminc .32	141	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
NorCalSav&Ln s	200	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
NorCaroNG .80	74	10½	10¼	10⅛	— ½
Northeast Pet	38	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
NorthrpKing .16e	474	36	33½	35⅝	+ ⅛
NwstNatGas .46	233	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
NwsFinInv 1.26e	31	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
NwstFinInv un	11	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
Noxell Cp .40	77	46½	43	46½	+2½
Nuclear Resrch	43	1⅞	1½	1½	— ⅛
OCG Technology	20	2	1⅞	1⅞	
Oakwood Home	50	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
OceanDrExp .20	225	51½	50⅛	51½	
Ocean Explor	57	6	5⅛	6	
Ocean Expl pf	48	6⅛	5½	6⅛	
Ocean Fisheries	34	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Ocean Oil&Gas	23	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Oceanogr Maricl	75	3	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅛
Odyssey Inc	34	4	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Offsh Logistic	120	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Ogilvy Mathr .60	109	16½	14	15	—1½
OhioFerroAl .40	28	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Oil Shale Corp	1158	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
Omega-Alpha	138	2½	2	2⅛	— ⅛
Omni Spectra	87	4	3½	4	— ⅛
Optel Corp	135	7⅛	5⅛	7⅛	+2
Optical Coatg Lb	65	13	12	13	+ ½
Optical Radiatn	25	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Orbanco Inc	10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
OreFreezDry Fd	58	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Ormont Drg Ch	40	6⅝	6	6⅛	— ⅛
Orrox Corp	15	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
Overmyer .24	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
OverseasNat Air	645	4⅛	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
Oxford Labs	19	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
Ozite Corp	11	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
PVO Intl Inc	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
PabstBrew .84	1582	64⅝	56½	56⅝	—8⅛
Paccarinc .40a	98	35⅛	33⅛	35	+1⅛
Pacesettr Bld Sy	10	5½	5	5⅛	— ⅛
Pacesetter Ind	12	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Pac&South Br	23	7½	7	7⅛	— ⅛
PacAmShr .19e	178	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Pac Amer Ind	28	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
PacGamRob 1.08	85	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Pac Lumber 1.08	54	33	32⅛	33	+ ⅛
PacSo Mtg Tr	24	11	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
Pamex Fds Inc	21	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	— ⅛
Pan Ocean Oil	235	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Pandick Press	40	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
PanelFab Int	17	2⅞	2½	2½	— ⅛
ParkOhioInd .40	25	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Parker Drilling	240	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
Parkview Gem	41	1⅛	1½	1⅛	— ⅛
Patrick Petrol	142	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
PaulRever 1.09e	42	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
Pauley Petrolm	72	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
PayLessDrg .30	52	8⅝	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Pay n Pak .19e	20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Pay n Save .20	122	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
PaylessCagh .20	105	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Paysaver Catalg	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
PeaveyCo .70	143	15	14	14⅛	— ⅛
Petto Oil	89	22⅛	21	22	+ ⅛
Penn Corp	89	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
PennGsWat 1.35	36	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
PennzOffshGs B	2758	5⅛	4⅛	5	— ⅛
Pentair Indust	86	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
PerryDrug Strs	18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
PetersonH&H .27	152	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Petro Lewis	91	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	
Phoenix Candy	2	3½	3½	3½	
PhoneMate Inc	209	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
PiedmontAvia s	115	6	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Pinehurst Corp	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Pinkertons .70a	67	25½	25	25½	
Pioneer Wstn	202	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ½
Piper Indust	1	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ½
Pizza Inn	181	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
Planet Oil Min	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Planned Mktg	50	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Plus Prod .15e	118	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	
PollutCon Walt	32	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—1
Popell Bros .40	24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Post Corp .40	50	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Power Test Corp	52	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+1⅛
Presto Products	56	12⅛	11⅛	12	+ ⅛
PrimaryMd Com	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Prochemco Inc	70	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Professnl Golf	56	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
ProgressCp .04h	274	13	11⅛	11⅛	—1⅛
PubSvcNCar .86	86	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Publishers Co	107	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Pulaski Furn .40	11	14⅛	14	14	—1
Puritan Bennett	35	63	58½	62½	+3½
Putnm Duo Cap	24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Qonaar .40	9	9	8½	8½	— ½
Quaker Chem .64	25	19	17⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
QualityInns Int	172	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+
QueenCasual .32	23	10⅛	9⅛	10	— ⅛
Quotron System	29	3	3	3	
RLI Corp	37	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
RPM Inc .10	12	12½	12	12½	+ ½
RSR Cor	196	3	2⅛	2⅛	
Radiation Tech	76	2	1⅛	2	+ ½
Rogen Precision	115	6½	5	6½	+1½
Rahall Commun	168	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Rainbow Resrcs	61	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Rainier Cos .07e	58	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Rapidata Inc .05	71	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Ratner Corp .30	91	7⅛	6½	7	+ ⅛
Raychem Corp	128	174	160	173	+4
Ray Go Inc	159	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
RaymondCp .20b	25	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Rayne Ind	31	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Real Est Data	34	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
RltMtgPac 1.68e	91	16½	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
Recognition Eq	568	4	3⅛	3⅛	—
Redactron Corp	191	8½	7½	8⅛	+ ⅛
Redken Labs	130	18⅛	16	18⅛	+ ⅛
Refac Tech Dev	69	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Refresh Mach	25	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ½
RegencyElec .30	173	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Rehab Corp	14	7⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛
RelianceUniv .36	108	13½	12	12⅛	— ⅛
RepHousing .08	21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ½
Research Fuels	61	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
ReserveOil Min	31	7	6½	6½	— ⅛

		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
RetailMerch .02h	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Revellinc .10r	33	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Rex Plastics	22	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Rayn&Reyn .32	147	42	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
Ringaround Pds	48	9⅛	8⅛	9	+
Rival Mfg .72	84	24⅛	22⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
RoadwayExp .20	984	33⅛	29⅛	33⅛	+2⅛
RobrtsnDisSy .24	22	14⅛	13½	13½	—1⅛
Rocket Resrch	70	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Rocorint .15e	21	6	6	6	
Rodac Corp	199	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
RollinsBHunt .29	105	15⅛	14½	15⅛	+ ⅛
Rosemount Inc	21	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Rouse Co	252	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
Rowan Ind	42	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
RoweFurn .35	29	12⅛	11	11	—1⅛
Rucker Pharm	37	18⅛	16	18⅛	+2½
RussellStover .42	64	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
Rykoff SE .20	10	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
S&S Corp .04e	35	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
SafegrdAuto .20	27	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Saga Adminst	247	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Salem Cpt Mills	4	7	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
Samsonite .30	93	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
SaulREst .50e	232	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
Saxton Prod	48	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Scan Data	54	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
SchererRP .12	82	34	30⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
Schjeldahl	38	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Schollinc .44	302	27⅛	21⅛	27⅛	+4⅛
Scottish Inns Am	84	11	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
Scotts Liq Gold	1136	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Scripto Inc	128	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Sea Pines	31	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Sea World	152	20	18⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
Sealed Air	131	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
SeeborgIndA .60	65	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
Selscom Delta	75	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Seneca Foods	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Sensormatic	61	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Serv Merchand	72	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Servicemstr .18e	315	26⅛	23	26⅛	+3⅛
Servico Inc	39	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
SevenUp Co .43	254	26	24	24⅛	— ⅛
ShakleeCp .02e	132	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	
ShelterCorp Am	61	2⅛	1⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
ShipperDisp .32	52	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Shirley Atlanta	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
ShoneyBigB .16	121	14⅛	12⅛	14	+1⅛
ShopRiteFd .20p	27	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Shorewood Corp	123	6½	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Sigma Intl .10	79	14⅛	12⅛	14	+ ⅛
Sigmaform Cp	15	7	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
Sigmor Corp	135	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Siliconix Inc	20	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Silvercrest Ind	20	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Simera Corp	26	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Simon Schu .10e	46	3	2⅛	3	+ ⅛
Simpsonind 1	28	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
SlaterElec .20	64	9⅛	8	9⅛	+ ⅛
Slaughter Bro	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Smithfield Foods	133	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Snap on Tool .40	541	56⅛	54⅛	55½	
SolidState Scient	205	10½	8⅛	10½	+1
SolomonSam Co	18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
SonocoProd .46	49	33	32⅛	33	
Sorg Printing .30	101	3½	3	3	— ½
Soundscriber Cp	87	2⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
SourceCap .55e	118	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
SourceCap pf2.40	124	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
Southn Airwy	89	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
SouthnUnion Pd	135	21	18⅛	20⅛	+1⅛
Southld Eqty	120	5	4⅛	4⅛	
SouthlndPap .36	177	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Sthwst Airlines	47	3	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Sowst Factories	99	2	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
SowstGasCp 1	72	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Southwst Leasng	459	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Southwstn Rsch	35	3½	3	3	— ⅛
Spacelabs Inc	22	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Spartan Foods	18	16½	16	16½	
Spectra Physics	229	14⅛	12⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Spectral Dynam	27	16	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Spectronics Inc	20	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Speidl News .17e	367	10	9½	9⅛	+ ⅛
Sperti Drug 2	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Spiral Mtl	72	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Sportcoach Cp	52	4	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Stanadyne .18e	36	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
StdPoors Sec	357	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
Std Microsystm	27	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ½
StdRegister 1	18	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Standun Inc	541	15⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
StateMutSec .30e	270	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Steak and Ale R	258	26⅛	21⅛	25⅛	+3⅛
Steak andBrew	11	11⅛	10	10½	— ⅛
SteakShake .20	115	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Sterling Comm	16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Sterner Lighting	39	3⅛	3½	3⅛	+ ⅛
Stewrt Sandwich	31	9⅛	9	9⅛	
Storage Technol	413	12⅛	11	11	—1⅛
Story Chemical	43	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
Stratford Texas	95	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
SugardaleFd .16	55	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Sunlite Oil Ltd	48	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Sunset Ind	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
SunshineJr Strs	311	5⅛	4⅛	5	
Super Dlr Strs	66	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	
SuperiorEl .23r	83	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Supradur .20	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Supreme Eq	72	17⅛	16½	17	— ⅛
Swedlow Inc	295	16⅛	13⅛	16⅛	+2
SynerconCp .30r	21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Syracuse China	36	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
SzaboFoodSvc	27	5⅛	5	5⅛	
TDA Ind	296	1	1	1	
TIME DC .60	83	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
TIME DC pf.72	35	10½	9½	10½	+ ⅛
TMC Mtg Inv	84	22⅛	21½	22⅛	+ ½
Taco Bell	81	11⅛	9½	10⅛	—1⅛
Tally Corp	163	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Tampaxinc 1.08	666	114	111⅛	112	—1⅛
Tassaway Inc	102	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Taylor Rent .12	9	17½	17	17	— ⅛
TaylorWine .50	253	48	45⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
Teep Resrch	18	3	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Telco Mktg Svcs	181	12½	9⅛	9⅛	—2⅛
Tele Comunicat	236	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Telecom s	136	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Telecommun Ind	33	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Telecredit Inc	31	2⅛	2½	2½	— ⅛
TelUtilWash s	107	12⅛	11½	12⅛	+ ⅛
Teltronics Svcs	89	3½	3	3	
Tenneco Offshre	649	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Terra Resources	12	3½	3½	3½	
TexFstMtg 1.82e	28	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
Texinti Airl	94	3	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Texscan Corp	50	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Textoneinc s	9	4	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Thetford Corp	22	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+1
Tia Maria	46	3⅛	3½	3⅛	— ⅛
Tiburon Vintner	65	9⅛	8⅛	9	+ ⅛
Tiffany&Co .26	135	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Tipperary Corp	41	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛

		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Titan Group	139	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Tocom Inc	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Tony Lama Co	73	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Topsys Intl	47	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Toscany Imports	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Towle Mfg .60	17	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
Tracor Inc	358	5	4⅛	4⅛	
Tran Oh F n .20e	72	9½	8⅛	8⅛	—1⅛
TranscnGas 1.12	496	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Transconti Oil	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Transocean Oil	471	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—1
Transport Pool	437	6	5½	5⅛	— ⅛
Travel Equip s	28	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
TriChem Inc	37	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
TriSouMtgInv wt	36	5½	4⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Triangle Corp	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Triton O&G	135	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
TropixToss s	34	5	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
TrustMtge Cp	39	6⅛	6½	6⅛	+ ⅛
Tymshare Inc	78	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Tyson Foods	224	13⅛	10⅛	13⅛	+1⅛
UA Col Cblvsn	30	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
UB Finl .48	29	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
UMF Systems	30	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
USF Invest 2.74e	402	22⅛	19⅛	22⅛	+1⅛
USF Investrs wt	443	2	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
USF Investrs un	22	24⅛	20⅛	24⅛	+2⅛
Ultrasonic Sys	236	2⅛	1⅛	2	— ⅛
Under Sea Ind	6	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
UniCapital .12	879	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
UnicareHlth Svc	23	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
Unifi Inc	72	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—1⅛
Unimet Corp s	90	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
UnionSplCp 1	32	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Unit ArtThea .36	30	6	5	6	+1
UnitCoin Svcs	29	2⅛	1⅛	2	— ⅛
Un tCommun s	53	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
UnitKenoM .30e	28	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
US Bancnot .30b	86	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
US TruckLin .54	142	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
Univ Foods 1	31	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Univ Gas&Oil	6	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Univ Instru .20	94	19	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Univ Mob Svcs	159	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
UnivSecur Inst	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Vecco Indust	99	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
VagabndMtr Hof	87	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Vail Assoc	57	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Valley Forge Cp	31	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
VanDyk Resrch	19	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
VanSheack .26	21	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
VanceSander .40	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
VanWyck Int	17	4⅛	4	4⅛	
Varisystems Cp	40	2	1⅛	2	+ ⅛
VaughnJack .08e	116	16⅛	15½	16⅛	+1
Velcro Ind .40	126	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
VeloBind Inc	62	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
VentronCp .40	28	16½	16	16½	
Victoria Stations	28	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Video Sys	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
VindaleCp .05h	14	4	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Va Intl	45	18	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Visual Sciences	58	6⅛	5⅛	6	— ⅛
Volume Shoe .36	295	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
WD Forty	71	18	14⅛	14⅛	—3⅛
Wagner Mining	15	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Waitt & Bond	56	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Walbro Cp .18e	63	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
WalkerScott .07e	19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
WaltJimInv .90e	20	14⅛	13⅛	14	— ⅛
WalterJimInv un	8	15⅛	14⅛	15	— ⅛
Wangco Inc	111	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—1⅛
Wash Homes	53	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
WashNGas 1.04	67	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Waste Mngemnt	1773	20	14⅛	19⅛	+4
Waste Resources	36	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Wavetek	70	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Waxmanind .03e	10	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Webb Resrcs	24	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Weco Developmt	200	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Weeden Co .40a	72	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Weight Wtchr .12	108	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
WellmetMtg 1.10e	19	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
WellsFargM wt	272	⅞	⅞	⅞	
West Co .10	137	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Westchestr Cp	14	5	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Westcoast Pet Lt	74	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Wstn Co No Am	58	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Westn Digital	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Westn Gear	46	5⅛	4⅛	5	— ⅛
WstnMtgInv .97e	61	8	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
WnPublish .60b	138	14⅛	13⅛	14	— ⅛
WestmrdCoal .80	320	18⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
WetterauFd .36r	75	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
White Shield	374	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Whitney Fld Std	51	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
WienAirAlaska	33	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Wiener Corp .27	70	10½	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Willamette .50b	95	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—1
WilsonFrght .24	24	7	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
Wilson HJ	100	12	9⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Winston NK	69	7⅛	5⅛	7⅛	+2
WinterPkTel .24	363	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—1⅛
WiscPwLt 1.40	299	19⅛	18⅛	19	— ⅛
WiscRlEst .90	79	12	10⅛	11⅛	+1⅛
WolvPenrlnix .44	72	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
WoodwLoth 1.18	27	16⅛	14½	16⅛	— ⅛
WorthingtnInd .16	29	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Wright WE .18	74	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Xonox Corp .06	26	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Yell Frgt Sys .80	575	41⅛	34½	34⅛	—6⅛
Ziegler Co .32	5	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
ZenithAm Cp	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
ZionsUtahBn .76	61	28	26½	28	+1
Zwicker Elec	13	4	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Anglo Amer .21e	957	11	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
AngloA In 1.01e	383	43⅛	40	43⅛	+3⅛
BlyvrzhtGM .39e	1031	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+1
BrHund Min Ltd	96	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
BuffelsfnG .78e	1252	24⅛	21	24⅛	+4
DeBeersMin .19e	534	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Flat Spa .20a	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
FreeStGM 2.05e	1436	20⅛	18⅛	20⅛	+2⅛
FujiPhotF .19r	296	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
GLC Graphic un	10	2½	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Hitachi Ltd 1.34e	33	63⅛	63	63⅛	+1
HondaMot .54e	199	68⅛	63⅛	65⅛	+1⅛
IDB Bkhld pf.50e	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
KansaiElP 1.45e	8	37⅛	37	37	— ⅛
KirinBrew .20e	43	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Kloof Gold .52e	1039	16⅛	14⅛	16⅛	+1⅛
NissanMot .14r	46	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
OverseasInns SA	383	7	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
PresB GM 1.26e	558	24⅛	23	24⅛	+1⅛
PresSteynG .37e	833	24⅛	20⅛	24⅛	+3⅛
Rank Organistn	4484	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
StHelenaG 1.08e	138	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+1⅛
Telef deMex .78e	177	8⅛	8½	8⅛	+ ⅛
TokioMarF .77e	121	170½	165½	170	+ ⅛
TokyoShibEl .70e	1	24	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
ToyotaMot .20r	90	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—1⅛
VaalReefEx .93e	1420	33	26	33	+6⅛
WelkomGM .37e	594	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
WestDriefG 2.45e	394	44⅛	41⅛	43⅛	+1⅛
WnDeepLv 1.05e	1163	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
WnHolding 2.85e	440	36⅛	32½	36⅛	+4
ZambianAm .51e	59	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Abex Cp 8¾s77	5	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ¼
AcmeMt 9⅞s90	25	105	103¾	105	+2⅞
AirRed cv3⅞s87	118	64½	64¼	64½	+ ¼
AlaPow 9s2000	88	106⅜	106	106½	— ⅛
AlaPw 8½2001	9	104	103	103	—1
AlaPw 7¾2002	5	101	101	101	—1¼
Alaskin cv6s96	208	114	110	112¾	— ¼
Alexnd cv5½s96	28	49	48	48	—1
AllenMtg 8¾79	1	100½	100½	100½	
AlleghL cv4s81	7	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	—1⅛
AlleghWn 4s98	5	38	38	38	—2
AllenGr cv6s87	9	71	71	71	—1½
AlldCh 5.20s91	85	79	79	79	
AlliedCh 3⅞s78	15	89⅝	89	89⅝	+ ⅜
AlliedPd 7s84	6	80	79¾	80	+1⅞
AlldSt cv4½s81	21	88	85⅝	85⅝	—1⅞
AlldSt cv4½s92	79	67	65	66	—1
Alld Su cv5¾s87	50	57	54	55	—2
Alcoa 9s95	37	109	109	109	+1
Alcoa 7¼s96	7	99¼	98½	98½	— ¼
Alcoa 6s92	17	86¼	85½	85½	— ¼
Alcoa cv5¼s91	200	88½	87¾	88½	+ ¾
Alcoa 4¼s82	6	81½	81½	81½	+ ¼
Alcoa 3⅞s83	3	77	77	77	+ ½
Alcoa 3s79	25	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	— ¼
AluCan 4½s80	1	85¼	85¼	85¼	— ¼
Amerce cv5s92	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	
AmrHes 6⅜s96	41	88½	88¼	88½	
AmAirF cv6s90	113	94	92½	92½	—1½
AmAirlin 11s88	188	110⅞	110	110	— ¼
AmAirl 10⅞s88	4	108⅜	106¼	106⅜	—2⅜
AmAirlin 10s89	15	106	105	105	— ½
AAirl cv4¼s92	725	51⅞	49	49	—1
ABrand 8⅞s75	83	104	101¾	102½	— ½
ABrand 5⅞s92	1	89	89	89	
ABrand 4⅝s90	3	74¾	74¾	74¾	

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AmCan 6s97	5	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	
ACenM cv6⅛91	12	70	69½	70	
AmCre 7.95s92	5	96	96	96	—1
Am Dist 4⅜s86	14	67½	67	67½	+ ½
A Exp cv5¼s93f	314	12¾	11	12	— ¾
AExpCr 7.80s	2	99¾	99¼	99¼	—1¼
AExpCr 6½s77	20	96½	96	96	
AForPw 5s2030	84	50½	50	50⅛	— ¼
AForPw 5s30r	17	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	
AmFP 4.80s87	12	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	
AHoist cv5½s93	17	71½	71	71	—1¾
AHoist cv4½s92	5	84	80	84	+2
AmInv 9¼s75	8	101½	101½	101½	
AmInvt 8¾s89	19	99	97⅞	99	
AMFd cv4¼s81	84	80	74¾	79	+4¾
AMedcp cv5s97	104	43	42	43	
AMIICIx 8¾s96	12	106¼	106	106	+1½
AMIICIx 7⅝s78	60	99½	98⅛	98⅛	—1⅛
AmMot cv6s88	171	77½	76	77¼	— ¼
AmSug 5.30s93	40	72¼	71¼	71¼	—1
ASug 5.30s93r	20	72⅝	71⅛	71⅛	
AmT&T 8¾xw	2467	108⅛	107⅝	107⅞	— ⅛
ATT 8.70s2002	286	108	107⅛	107½	— ⅜
AT&T 7⅛s77	129	103¼	102	102⅞	— ¾
AT&T 7⅛s03	348	95	94¼	94⅛	— ½
AT&T 7s2001	397	93⅛	93¼	93¼	— ½
AT&T 6½s79	345	97	96⅛	96½	— ½
AT&T 4⅜s85	160	76⅜	75⅛	75⅛	— ⅜
AT&T 4⅞s85r	7	76½	75	76½	
AT&T 3⅞s90	203	66⅝	65⅜	65⅝	— ⅛
AT&T 3⅝s73	124	98⅛	98	98	
AT&T 3¼s84	37	69	68	68⅛	— ⅛
AT&T 2⅞s87	71	61¾	61	61¾	+ ½
AT&T 2¾s75	127	92	90⅜	90⅝	— ⅜
AT&T 2⅝s80	109	75½	74¾	75	— ⅞
AT&T 2⅝s82	85	71⅝	71	71¼	+ ⅝
AT&T 2⅝s86	73	61¼	60½	60¾	—1⅛
Amfac cv5¼s94	85	66½	65⅛	66⅛	— ⅜
Ampex cv5½s94	272	46½	43⅝	45	+ ¼
Anheusr 4½s89	10	77½	77¼	77¼	— ¼
Anheusr 3⅝s77	14	86	86	86	—2½
AnnArbor 4s95	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	+1¼
ApcoOil 5⅝s81	2	83½	83½	83½	
ApcoOil cv5s88	107	64⅛	61½	62	—1
APL cv5¾s88	16	69½	68	69½	
AppalPow 9s75	29	102⅞	102½	102½	— ⅜
AppalP 8⅜s76	34	102	101¼	101¼	—1⅛
Appal P 7⅛s79	5	98	98	98	—1
ARASv cv4⅝96	176	98	97	97	—2
ArizPSv 8.50s	26	102⅝	101⅞	102⅛	+ ⅜
Armco 8.70s95	2	105	105	105	— ¼
Armco 8.25s75	58	101½	101	101½	
Armour 5s84	35	69¼	68	68⅛	— ½
Armour 5s84r	3	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	
ArmstgCk 8s96	7	102	101½	101½	—1⅛
ArmsRu 8⅜s96	27	102	102	102	
ArmR cv4½s87	125	66	64½	64½	—5⅛
AshlO cv4⅝s93	63	75⅜	73⅝	73⅜	—2
AssdDGd 7⅛96	10	93½	93½	93½	
AssoCp 9⅛s90	36	108⅝	107⅛	107⅛	— ⅜
AssoCp 8½s77	21	102	101½	102	
AssoInv 7⅝s88	14	93	92	92	—3½
AssoInv 5¼s77	7	93	93	93	
AssoInv 5⅝s79	6	83½	83½	83½	+ ¼
AssoInv 4⅝s84	2	71	71	71	— ⅛
AtchT&SF 4s95	3	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	
Atchison 4s95st	1	61	61	61	+1⅛
AtlcoM 6¾s82	151	73⅜	72½	73⅛	— ⅛
AtlCstL 4s80	1	81	81	81	+1
AtRch 8⅝s2000	5	108½	108½	108½	— ¼
AtlRich 7.70s	48	101¼	100¾	100¾	—1⅛
AtlRich 7s76	19	100	99½	99½	— ½
Atl Rich 5⅜s97	10	82	82	82	
ATO cv4⅜s87	138	55⅝	55	55⅝	+ ⅛
Aurora cv4⅞s80	20	80	80	80	

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International Stock Market

EUROBONDS

STRAIGHTS

Aer Lingus 81	98	99
Alfa Romeo 77	101	Bid
Bendix Intl. 79	102	103
Borg Warner 79	101	102
Celanese Int. 82	95¼	96¼
Chevron Overs. 80	98	99
Citroën 82	94¾	95¾
Conoco 86	99½	100½
Continental Oil 86	101¼	102¼
Cyanamid 80	90¼	91¼
De Beers 82	91¼	92¼
Esso 86	100¼	101¼
Ford Intl. 81	99½	100½
General Mills 86	99½	100¼
Honda 81	100	101
Mitsubishi 73	99¼	Bid
Mobil 86	96¼	97¼
Nippon Electric 81	97¼	Bid
N. Amer. Rockwell Int. 73	99¼	Bid
Olivetti 85	107	108
Otis Elevator 85	101¾	102¾
Philip Morris 86	103½	104½
Procter & Gamble 82	96½	97½
Renault 8?	95	96
Siemens Wets. Fin. 85	108	109
Sumitomo Chem. 79	99½	101

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BLACKIE'S House of Beef

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Avco Fin 11s90	71	111½	111	111½	+ ½
AvcoFin 9¼s89	33	104⅜	103	103¼	— ¼
AvcoFin 7⅝s97	27	97½	97⅛	97⅛	— ⅜
Avco Cp 7½s93	90	76½	75	76	— ½
Avco cv5½s93	121	59	56	59	+1
AvcoFin 9½s90	58	103⅝	102⅝	102⅝	—1⅜
AvcoFin 8⅞s77	48	102	100	101	—1
AvcoFin 7⅞s89	7	97	94½	97	—1
AvcoFin 6⅝s87	25	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	+ ⅞
Balt GE 8⅜s75	25	103	102½	102½	— ⅜
Balt GE 8⅝s74	38	101 31-32	101	101	
BaltGE 3¼s90	6	60¼	60¼	60¼	+1⅜
B&O 11s77	64	114¼	112	114¼	+2¼
B&O cv6¼s97	68	78½	77⅜	78	+ ¾
B&O cv4½s10f	9	41	41	41	
B&O cv4½s10A	13	45	44⅜	44⅜	+ ⅝
B&O 4¼s95	7	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	
B&O 4s80	69	74⅜	74⅛	74⅛	—1
BangP cv4¼s94	14	81	81	81	
Bk Cal cv6½s96	22	97	97	97	—1½
Bk NY cv6¼s94	140	97	95	96	—1
Bax Lb cv4⅜s90	140	130	127	129⅜	— ¼
Bax Lb cv4⅜s91	313	129½	126½	128½	— ⅞
Beaunt cv4⅜s90	41	60½	60	60½	+ ½
Becton cv5s89	31	81⅜	80¼	81⅛	+ ⅜
Becton cv4¼s88	21	90	89	90	
Beech cv4⅜s93	11	61	60⅞	61	
Belco cv4⅜s88	21	58	56⅜	56⅜	
Belden cv8s90	93	102⅛	100	100½	—1⅞
BellTPa 8⅝s	58	108¼	107⅜	107⅝	—1⅜
BellTPa 7½s13	261	98¼	97	97⅝	— ½
BellTPa 7⅝s	18	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	—1⅛
BellTPa 7s80	160	100½	99⅞	100	— ½
BellTPa 4⅞s79	4	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+1⅛
Benef 9⅜s75-78	145	105⅞	104¼	105⅞	+1⅜
BenefCp 8½s76	35	103⅛	102⅜	103⅛	— ½
BenefCp 6⅝s77	6	97½	97½	97½	— ½
BenefFin 5s77	4	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	+ ⅞
BenfFin 4⅞s87	16	83⅜	83¼	83¼	— ⅜
Berkey cv5¼s86	20	75	74	74¼	—1⅜
Beth Stl 9s2000	27	108¼	107½	107½	— ½
Beth Stl 6⅞s99	2	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	
BethSt 5.40s92	30	81⅜	81¼	81⅜	+ ⅜
BethStl 4½s90	54	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	
BethStl 3¼s80	16	77½	75⅝	76⅝	+ ¼
BoiisCas 10s75	417	99½	98⅛	99	+ ½
Borden 4⅜s91	2	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	
BorgWAc 9½75	27	104⅜	103	104	—1
BorgWAc 7⅞s91	31	100	99	99	— ⅞
viB&Me 6s70f	31	51¾	51⅜	51⅜	—1⅛
viBosM 4½s70f	26	24	23	23	—1⅜
Braniff 11⅛s87	13	105	103½	103⅛	—3⅛
Bran 5⅜s86xw	10	68	67½	67⅛	— ½
BdwyHa 8¼s96	33	102	102	102	—1
BrkUnG 9⅛s95	22	108½	107¼	108½	+ ½
BrkUnG 6¾s92	12	84¼	84¼	84¼	—2⅜
BrkUnG 4⅝s90	10	72¼	72¼	72⅜	— ⅞
BrkUnG 4⅜s88	35	71½	70⅛	70⅛	—2¼
BrkUnG 4⅛s83	3	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	—2¼
BrwnGp 6½s78	3	95	95	95	—1
Bruns cv4½s81	25	80	80	80	
Budd cv5⅞s94	8	80	80	80	+ ½
Budgetind 6s88	6	59	59	57	—1
BuffNia 7⅜s75	1	89¼	89¼	89¼	— ¾
Bulova cv6s90	24	80	79	80	+ ½
Burl Ind 9s95	18	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	+1½
Burl In cv5s91	9	85	82½	82⅝	—4⅞
BurlNor 8½s96	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	+ ⅛
BurlNo cv3½92	160	86	82½	82½	—2⅛
Burroughs 9s75	123	103⅜	101⅜	103⅜	
CabCabF 8½81	39	100⅜	100	100	— ⅜
CPac fn4perp	27	47	45½	47	
CaroPwLt 7⅛s	19	100	99⅞	100	
CarTT 9⅛s2000	3	107¾	107¾	107¾	+1¼
CarTT 7⅜s2001	1	96½	96½	96½	—2¼
CarTT cv5⅛88	2	97	97	97	+2
Carrier 8⅛s96	5	102	100½	100½	
Carier cv5⅛s89	10	90	90	90	
viCarth 4s81f	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Case 5½s90	3	70	69⅞	70	+ ¾
CasiCk cv5⅜s94	55	69	68	68½	— ½
CaterT 5.30s92	14	80⅜	80¼	80⅜	—1⅜
CaterTr 5s77	44	91	90⅛	90⅛	— ⅜
CavshC cv9s91	16	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	—2⅛
Ceco cv4.75s88	6	68½	68½	68½	
Celanes cv4s90	61	61¼	60½	61¼	+ ¼
Cencoin cv5s96	319	67⅜	64	66⅞	—1⅛
Cenco cv4⅝97	28	64	61	61	—3¼
viCRNJ 3¼87f	10	25	22	25	+1
CenSoya 6⅜s93	20	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	+ ¼
CentTel 9¼s95	44	108	107½	107½	—1⅜
CenTeleph 8s96	31	100½	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
CenTelUt 8.10	18	101½	100½	100½	—1
Cessna cv3⅞s92	434	68⅛	63	65½	—4½
Chadb cv6½89	49	34	33½	34	
Champ cv4½s84	2	80½	80½	80½	—2
Chart NY 7s79	3	98	98	98	— ½
Chas B cv4⅞s93	217	87	85¼	87	+1⅜
Chas C cv6½s96	142	98	94⅛	98	+3¼

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ChseMtg 7⅞s78	74	100½	100⅜	100⅜	— ⅛
Chse Mtg 7⅛s83	121	99⅜	99¼	99⅜	+ ¾
ChasM cv6⅛s96	63	94½	90½	94½	+3¾
Chelse cv5¼s93	12	57	56	56	—3
Chemetrn 9s94	35	102¾	102	102½	
Ch NY cv5½s96	31	82	80¾	81⅛	+ ⅛
ChmNY cv5s93	36	77¼	77	77¼	— ½
ChesOh cv4s92	16	65⅞	64	64	—2¾
ChesOh 3⅞s73	4	97 21-32	97 21-32	97 21-32	+ ⅛
ChesOh 3½s96D	14	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	
ChePotMd 7⅛s	3	95	95	95	+ ½
ChePotVa 7⅛s	10	94½	94½	94½	—2
ChEIII 5s2054f	6	55⅞	53	53	—3
viChiErie 5s82f	10	23	23	23	+1
ChIGW 4s88	2	44	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅜
CMStPP 5s55f	37	14⅛	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
CMSP 4½s19f	10	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	+1
CMSP 4s94	5	43	43	43	+1
ChocFl cv4¼s81	2	71	71	71	— ⅜
ChrisCft cv6s89	18	55⅛	54½	55	—1
Chryslr 8⅞s95	76	107½	106⅛	107⅛	+ ¼
Chryslr 8⅜s75	162	103	101½	102¼	+ ⅜
ChrysFin 9s76	248	103⅛	102⅛	103⅛	
ChrysIrF 8.35s	82	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛	— ½
ChryF 7.70s92	8	97½	97½	97½	
ChryFin 7⅜s74	105	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜	+ ¼
ChryFin 7⅜s86	175	91	90	90	— ½
ChryFin 7s79	63	97	96¼	96⅜	— ⅜
CIC Ind 11s75	210	99½	99	99	— ½
CIT Fin 6⅞s77	25	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	+ ⅛
CitiesSvc 7.65	6	99⅛	99½	99½	+4⅛
CitiesSvc 7s78	20	99⅜	99¼	99¼	— ¼
CitiesSvc 5⅞97	40	85	84¼	84¼	— ⅛
Cities Svc 3s77	6	86½	85⅝	86½	+ ⅞
CityInv 8⅞s97	23	95	95	95	
CityInv 8⅛s91	180	82	79½	81¼	+ ¼
City Invst 8s91	53	81	80½	81	+ ½
City In cv7½90	61	94	93	94	—1¼
ClarkEqC 8.80s	30	102½	102	102	— ½
ClarkEqC 7.85s	10	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	—2⅜
CCC&SL 4½77f	123	17¼	13	16½	+3½
CCC&SL 4s93f	4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
CCCCWM 4s91f	6	22	20	22	+2
ClevElll 9s75	38	105	103⅛	105	+1½
ClevElll 8⅜s	11	108	107	107	—1
ClevElll 8⅜s91	70	106⅜	106	106	— ⅜
ClevElll 7⅛s90	33	96	95	95½	
ClevElll 3⅜s86	4	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	
Cluett cv4¼s84	37	74½	72¾	72⅞	—2⅛
CMI In cv4¾92	32	66½	65	65	—1⅜
Coll R cv4⅞s87	64	61	59¼	59¼	—1⅜
ColoIntr 8½s91	10	100	99⅞	100	+1
ColuGas 9⅛s95	43	107½	107⅜	107⅜	— ⅛
ColumGas 9s94	5	108	108	108	—1
ColuGas 8⅜s95	47	105½	104	104	—1½
ColuGas 8⅜s96	9	102	101½	101½	—2½
ColuGas 5⅛s85	22	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	
ColumGas 5s82	35	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	+ ⅜
ColuGas 3⅞s81	2	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	
ColuGas 3⅜s80	1	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	+ ⅜
ColuGas 3½s79	15	81⅛	81⅜	81⅜	+ ⅛
ColuGas 3s75A	2	91¾	91¾	91¾	
ColuGas 3s75B	10	91½	91½	91½	
ColPict cv5¾94	109	42⅛	41	42	+ ¾
ColPict cv4⅝87	27	42⅛	41⅛	41⅛	—1
ColuSOE 9s75	7	102½	102½	102½	—1
ColuSOE 8s76	5	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	— ⅜
ComICr 8⅝s91	5	106¾	106¾	106¾	
ComICr 7⅞s78	69	101¾	100⅜	101⅜	+ ⅜
ComICr 7¾s93	3	100	99½	99½	
ComICr 7⅞g92	77	100⅛	99	99⅛	— ¼
ComICr 7s79	13	98½	98⅜	98⅜	— ¼
ComICr 6⅞s77	38	98¼	97⅛	97⅛	— ⅞
ComSo cv4½91	49	59	58⅛	58⅛	— ¼
ComEd 8⅜s75	70	103⅞	102½	102½	— ⅜
ComwEd 8s75	114	102⅞	100⅞	101¼	—1¾
ComwEd 7⅛76	35	101¾	101⅛	101⅛	
ComwEd 7⅜03	84	100⅛	98¾	99¾	— ⅜
ComwEd 3s77	28	86¾	85⅞	85⅞	+ ⅛
ComwEd 3s99	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	
Com O cv4¼92	36	58½	58	58½	+ ¼
CompSc cv6s94	326	42½	37¼	42½	+5½
Conn M cv6s96	120	72⅜	71⅛	72¼	+ ⅜
ConEd 9⅜2000	106	110	109	110	— ¾
ConEd 7.90s01	258	98½	96⅜	97⅜	— ⅜
ConEd 7.90s02	84	98⅜	97¼	97¼	— ⅜
ConEdis 7⅜s03	177	96⅛	95⅛	95⅛	— ½
ConEdis 5s87	34	73¼	73⅛	73⅛	— ⅛
ConEdis 4⅜s90	2	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	+ ⅛
ConEdis 4⅜s91	10	70¼	70¼	70¼	+2¼
ConEdis 4⅜s93	10	66	66	66	
ConEd 4⅜g92V	33	64⅛	64	64	— ¼
ConE 4⅜s92W	20	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	
ConEdis 4⅛s86	49	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	+ ⅛
ConEdis 4s88	13	65	63	63	— ⅞
ConEdis 3⅜s85	16	63⅛	62⅜	62⅜	
ConEdis 3s79	1	80	80	80	+3

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
ConEdls 3¼s81	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	+ ¼
ConEdls 2¾s82	81	67½	66⅞	66⅞	— ⅞
ConNGas 9s95	38	108	107½	107½	— ½
ConNG 8⅜s96	19	105½	103	105½	+2
ConNG 7⅝s95	10	100	100	100	— ½
ConNG 7⅜s94	5	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
ConNG 7⅜s96	29	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜	— ¼
ConNGas 5s82	10	84	84	84	— ¼
ConNG 4⅞s86	7	78	78	78	— ¼
ConNG 4⅜s83	7	78½	78½	78½	
ConNG 4⅜s86	1	74	74	74	—2
ConNG 4⅜s88	8	72½	72½	72½	— ⅜
ConNG 3¼s76	3	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	+ ⅛
ConNG 3⅛s79	25	80⅜	80¼	80⅜	+ ⅜
ConPw 8⅝s76	161	105	101⅛	103⅛	— ⅜
ConsP 8⅜s2000	10	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	— ⅜
ConsP 8⅛s2001	43	103	102½	102½	— ½
CooP 7⅛s02Jun	25	97	97	97	—1⅜
ConPw 6⅞s98	11	90¼	88½	88½	—2
ConPw 6⅜s98	8	88	88	88	
ConPw 5⅞s96	6	83	82	83	+1
ConPw 4⅞s89	10	73	73	73	+1
ConPw 4⅜s90	5	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	— ⅜
ConPw 4⅝s88	7	72	72	72	— ⅛
ConPw 2⅞s75	8	91	91	91	
ConAir cv3½92	32	49⅞	49	49	
ContIllCp 6⅛79	35	95¼	95⅛	95⅛	—1
ContInv cv9s90	16	118⅞	118½	118½	— ¼
ContMt cv6½90	174	67½	66	66½	—1
ContOil 7½s99	5	99	99	99	—2½
ContOil 4½s91	15	74¼	74¼	74¼	
Cont Tel 9⅛s75	76	103¼	102¾	102⅞	+ ⅛
ContDat 5½s87	23	80	80	80	
CoopL cv7½91	37	86½	85½	85½	— ½
CoopL cv4½92	58	54	50	51	—3
CopwStl cv5s79	91	93	92	93	—2½
Corn Pd 4⅜s83	4	7	78½	79	+ ⅜
CousinM 6.50s	80	85⅞	84⅛	84⅛	— ⅛
Crane Co 7s93	5	76½	76½	76½	+ ⅛
Crane Co 7s94	93	76	74½	76	+1
Crane cv5s93	14	75	74⅛	75	— ⅛
CredFin 9⅛s75	29	102½	101⅛	102⅛	— ⅛
CreditFin 8s92	20	99⅛	99½	99½	—1½
Cresct cv5½80	14	69⅛	69	69	—2
CrocN cv5⅛96	2	84	84	84	
CrwnCk 4⅜88	4	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	— ⅜
Cummin 8⅞s95	5	106½	106½	106½	+ ⅝
DanaCp 6s91	15	85	85	85	—2
Dart In 7⅜s96	1	97	97	97	
Dartin cv4¼97	118	108⅜	106	108⅜	+2⅜
Dayco cv6½96	52	81⅛	81	81½	+ ¾
Dayco cv6s94	30	71	69	70⅛	+1½
Dayco cv5¾94	4	66	66	66	
DayHud 9⅜s95	5	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	— ⅜
DeereCo 4½s83	12	78¼	78	78¼	+ ½
DeereCo 3⅜s77	10	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	— ⅜
viDelLW 5s73f	5	17	15	17	+1
viDLW 4⅛s85f	6	8½	8½	8½	
viDLW Inc93f	4	8	6½	8	+1
viDLW 4s-6s42f	20	6⅜	5⅜	5⅜	—1
DelmPL 6⅜s97	35	85⅛	84	84	—2
DelMo cv5¼94	50	70½	69½	69½	—1
D&RG 4½s2018	3	62½	62½	62½	
Det Edis 9.15s	67	110⅛	109⅛	110⅛	+ ⅜
Det Edis 9s99	5	110	110	110	—1
DetEdis 8.15s	25	103	101⅜	103	— ½
DetEdis 8⅛s01	34	102⅝	101½	102	
DetEdis 7⅜s03	56	99	98	99	+ ½
DetEdis 7⅜s01	10	95¼	95¼	95¼	— ⅞
QDetEdis 7s76	10	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	
DetEd 6.40s98	51	85½	83	85½	+ ½
DetEdis 6s96	36	83¼	81¼	83¼	+2½
DetEd 3¼s80	33	77½	76½	76½	—2
DfTollr 2⅜s76	10	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	+ ¼
Dial Fin 8¼s89	10	100	100	100	
DiGior cv5¾93	11	72	70⅜	72	+1½
Dilingh cv5½94	49	57	57	57	+ ½
Diverin 9⅜s91	48	60	56	56	—4¼
Divrin cv5⅞s93	16	46½	45	45	—2½
Dow 8.90s2000	10	110¾	110¾	110¾	
Dow Ch 8.875s	5	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	— ⅜
DowCh 7.75s99	60	101½	100⅜	100¾	— ¼
DowCh 7.40s02	68	98	97½	98	
DPF cv5½s87	115	49½	47½	47½	—2⅜
Dresser 9⅜s95	6	109	108½	108½	+ ½
DukeP 7⅜2002	111	99⅞	98	99	— ½
DukeP 7⅜2001	22	96½	96	96	—1
DukeP 6.85s78	15	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	+1⅜
Duplan cv5½94	73	53	52	53	+1½
DuqLt 8⅜s2000	11	108	107	108	+1
DuqsnLt 8¼s76	30	104½	102¼	103	+ ½
East AL cv5s92	578	53	50	50½	—2½
East A cv4⅜93	503	54	51⅛	51⅞	—2⅞
Eaton 7.60s96	2	99	99	99	—2
Echlin cv5¼91	5	106⅛	106	106	
EG&G cv3½87	166	62	53⅜	61	+7½
ElPaso cv8½95	37	107	106	106½	— ½
ElPaso cv6s93	18	81⅞	81	81¼	— ¾
Englhd cv5¼97	30	80	79	80	+ ⅝
Equit Gas 9s96	15	106¼	106¼	106¼	— ⅛
viErie 5s2020f	17	5½	5	5	— ½
viErie 5s20f rg	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
viErie 4½s15f	15	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	
viErie 3⅛s90f	22	14	13⅛	13⅛	
viErie 3½2000f	38	13½	12½	12½	— ½
EssexInt 9¼75	18	103	102	102	
Esterl cv6¼95	14	62½	62	62	— ½
EvanP cv6¼94	80	90	88	90	
Exxon 6½s98	102	91¼	90	90	— ½
Exxon 6s97	68	85½	84	85	+ ⅛
Fairch cv4⅜92	130	45⅛	44	44	—1⅛
FamFin 9½s89	51	104½	104	104½	+ ½
FamFin 5s81	5	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	+ ⅛
Farah cv5s94	20	56	55¼	55¼	—1¾
Fedders cv5s96	190	64	63	63½	—
FdNMt cv4⅜96	2063	88½	84⅛	88¼	+3⅜
FdPac cv5½87	11	89	88	89	+1⅛
FedDStr 8⅜s95	5	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	+1⅞
Fibrbd cv4⅜93	52	65¼	63¾	63¾	—2⅜
FstBkSys 6⅜79	61	96⅞	96¼	96⅞	+ ¾
FstChICp 6⅜80	5	96⅜	96¼	96¼	
FstChICp 6⅛78	58	94⅜	94½	94½	— ⅛
FstComBk 7¾	5	98	97	97	
FstMt 9s75-78	5	103¼	103¼	103¼	+1¼
FstMtge 8¼s77	8	98	98	98	—2¼
FstNBos 6⅜80	67	97	96	96½	— ½
FstNBos 6⅜79	2	96¾	96¾	96¾	
FstNCCp 6⅜79	65	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	— ⅛
FstNCCp 6⅜80	43	96¾	95⅛	95⅛	—1¾
FstWisc 8½96	34	104½	103	104	—1
FishFd cv6½94	21	82	81	81	—1
FlexiV cv4⅜97	7	75	74½	75	
FlaPLt 8⅜s73	67	102½	101⅛	101½	
FMC cv4¼s92	105	66¾	65½	65½	—1
FoodFair 4s79	4	74	74	274	
Ford Mt 8⅛s74	71	101 3-16	100⅛	101	+ ⅜
Ford Mt 8⅛s90	5	104½	104½	104½	—1½
Ford Mt 7⅛s77	127	100⅞	100	100⅞	+ ⅜
FordMt 6½s79	94	97	96½	96½	— ½
FordC 8⅞sApr	15	107	106⅞	107	— ¼
FordCr 8⅞sNov	9	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ¼
FordCrd 8⅜s75	99	102⅞	101¼	102½	
FordCrd 8½s91	11	104¼	103	103½	+ ½
FordCrd 8⅞s76	27	102⅞	102⅜	102½	+ ½
FordCrd 7½s91	13	98	98	98	+ ¼
FordCrd 7s80	35	98⅛	97¼	97½	— ¾
FordCrd 6⅞s78	48	97⅞	97	97	— ½
FordCr cv4⅞98	1213	83	81	82⅛	— ⅜
FordCr cv4½96	357	75	73¼	74	—1
ForeDal 4½s80	1	76¾	76¾	76¾	
FoMcK cv6s94	115	76¾	74⅛	74½	—2½
Fruehf cv5½94	116	73	71¼	72	— ½
FruehFin 8.70s	68	102½	101	102½	+ ⅜

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
FruehFin 7.60s	39	98⅞	98½	98⅞	+3½
FruehFin 7.50s	15	99¾	99½	99½	
Fuqualnd 7s88	16	73	70	72¼	— ½
GACCo cv5⅞94	688	38¼	30¼	36	+4
GAC PCr 12s75	828	81	72	80⅞	+8¾
GAC PCr 11s77	918	73	62½	72⅞	+10¼
GAC Fin 10⅜s	133	101	100	100⅛	
GAC Fin 8½74	98	99	95⅜	96½	+1
GenCig 5½s87	1	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	— ⅛
GenElec 7½s96	35	102	101¼	102	+ ½
GenElec 6¼s79	20	95¼	95	95	—1⅞
GenEl 5.30s92	33	82	81⅜	81⅞	+ ⅛
GenElec 3½s76	47	90⅛	90¼	90¼	— ¼
GnElCr 8½s76	80	103½	102½	103½	+ ¼
GnElCr 7½s78	220	99½	98½	99⅛	— ⅛
GenElCre 7s80	35	98½	97⅛	97⅛	— ⅞
GenElCr 7s79	55	98⅜	98⅛	98⅛	+ ¼
GnElCr 6⅜s77	5	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	+1⅛
GenFds 8⅞s90	47	108⅞	108⅛	108⅛	+ ⅜
GenFds 8¼s75	70	103¼	101¼	102½	—1⅜
Geninst cv5s92	89	61⅛	60	60½	+ ⅝
GenMill 8⅞95	15	107½	107½	107½	—2
GMotAc 8⅛s77	92	105⅜	104⅛	105⅜	
GnMotAcc 8s93	117	104	102½	103⅛	— ⅜
GMotAc 7⅜s94	158	101½	100½	101½	+ ½
GMotAc 7¼s95	64	96⅞	95⅛	96⅛	— ⅛
GMot Ac7⅛s90	63	95⅛	94½	94⅛	— ¼
GMotAc 7⅛s92	13	95⅜	95	95	— ½
GnMotAcc 6⅛s88	36	87½	87¼	87⅜	— ⅛
GnMotAcc 5s77	71	91½	90⅜	91⅛	+ ½
GnMotAcc 5s80	97	86⅞	85	86⅜	+ ⅞
GnMotAcc 5s81	33	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	+ ⅛
GMotAc 4⅞s87	30	76⅜	76	76	— ⅜
GMotAc 4⅜s82	51	80⅜	80¼	80¼	+ ⅛
GMotAc 4⅜s83	55	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	+ ⅛
GMotAc 4⅜s86	85	75⅞	75⅜	75⅞	+1¼
GMotAc 4½s85	43	75¼	75	75	— ⅜
GnMotAcc 4s79	70	84⅜	83¼	83⅜	—1
GMotAc 3⅞s75	137	92⅛	91½	92	— ⅜
GMotCp 3¼s79	10	81⅜	80⅛	80⅜	— ⅜
GenPCem 7.80	8	99½	99½	99½	—1½
GenPU 10¼s74	80	103¼	102¼	103¼	+1
GenPU 10¼s80	80	108½	108	108	— ⅛
GTCal 9⅜s2000	27	112⅜	112	112⅜	— ½
GTCal 8⅞s96	8	103⅜	103½	103½	— ½
GenT El 9⅜s95	21	113¼	113¼	113¼	+ ¼
GenT El 8⅜s76	31	103⅞	102½	102½	—1⅜
GenT El 6⅛s91	27	86	86	86	— ½
GnTIEl cv6¼96	142	99	97⅜	98¼	+ ¼
GnTIEl cv5s92	105	76½	75	76	+ ¼
GenTel cv4s90	94	68⅛	67⅜	68¼	— ¼
GWatwk 8½s96	4	104	104	104	+ ⅛
Genesco 9¼s76	115	99	97⅞	98⅞	+ ⅜
GaPac cv5¼94	77	92½	90½	91¼	— ¼
GaPac cv5¼96	220	79⅛	78	79⅛	+ ¾
GaPow 8⅞2000	197	106⅛	104⅞	105¼	+ ¼
GaPow 8⅛2001	52	102½	101¼	101¼	—1¼
GaPow 7⅞2001	75	99⅜	99	99⅜	+ ⅜
GaPw 7⅛02De	3	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ¼
GaPw 7⅛02Jly	14	97	97	97	—1
GlobUn 7.85s97	8	95	95	95	—3½
Goodrich 7s97	12	89½	89⅛	89½	+ ⅜
Goodyear 8.60s	45	107	107	107	+2½
GordnJ cv5s88	42	67	66	66½	—3½
Grace cv6½s96	78	89½	88¼	88½	— ¼
Gracecv4¼s90	56	64⅜	64	64⅛	— ¼
Granit cv4⅜94	8	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	+ ¼
Grant cv4⅜96	589	62¼	61	61	— ½
GlAMtg 7.55s79	5	98	98	98	— ½
GlNoN cv4¼91	14	80½	79½	79½	—3
GlNoRy 4⅜76	3	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	— ¼
GNRy 3⅛s90N	6	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
GlNRy 2⅜s82	1	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
GINR 2⅜s2010	5	36½	36½	36½	
GlWstUnit 6s87	2	57	57	57	
GIGlant cv4¼92	50	64	63	63	—2⅛
Greyh cv6½90	215	84	82½	84	+1½
Grolier cv4¼87	39	56	55½	56	+ ½
Grum cv4¼s92	56	45	43½	44⅜	— ¼
GuardMt 7½79	5	97	95	97	
GulfMO 5s56f	5	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	
GulfMO 4s44B	3	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅜
GulfOil 8½s95	15	108	107	107	—1
GlfRes cv6¼91	28	72	69½	70⅞	—1⅛
GulfWn 7s03A	226	66	63½	66	+1⅛
GulfWn 7s03Bwl	752	66	63⅜	66	+2⅜
Gulf Wind 6s87	23	67	66½	66½	— ½
GulfWtInd 6s88	68	66¼	66	66⅛	+ ⅛
GlfWn cv5½s93	185	65¾	63½	65¼	+ ¼
GlfWn cv5¼87	99	71⅛	70	71⅛	+ ⅜
GlfWn cv5¼87A	9	72	71	72	+1½
HackWat 2⅜76	10	88½	88½	88½	
Hallibrt 7.95s95	1	100	100	100	—1½
Hallibtn cv4s97	113	130	125	127½	—1½
HamPa cv5s94	69	64	63	63	— ¼
Harris 7.20s80	32	100	99½	100	+ ¼
waiiEl 9s74	8	102½	102½	102½	+1⅜ H
HawaiiEl 9s74	8	102½	102½	102½	+1⅜
HawEl 9s2000	15	107	106½	106½	
HawnEl 8.20s	5	102	102	102	
HellerW 9½s89	5	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
HellerW 9⅜s91	5	103	103	103	+1
HellerW 7⅜s92	2	98	98	98	—1¾
HelmrP cv5s87	23	141	138	138	+3
Heublin cv4½97	133	81	79	80½	— ½
HiltnH cv5½95	46	71	69	69¼	—1⅜
HockVal 4½s99	4	61	61	61	
HoernW cv5s94	25	87	86	87	+3¼
HolidInn 9½xw	15	104½	104½	104½	—4⅛
Honywl 5.60s92	5	83½	83½	83½	
HookCh 4⅞s91	5	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	+ ⅜
HostInt cv5¼94	95	53½	50½	53½	—6⅛
HouseFin 9s76	53	105	104½	104¾	
HousFin 8⅜s75	37	102⅜	101	101⅛	— ½
HousFin 4⅞s81	100	84¼	84	84	— ¼
HousFin 4⅜s77	11	92⅛	92	92⅛	+ ⅜
HousFin 4⅜s84	5	78¾	78¾	78¾	
HouseFin 4s78	2	86	86	86	— ⅛
HousLt cv5½85	20	102	100	100	—4
HoustNG 8.85s	15	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	—1⅜
Howmt cv4½92	150	55¾	55	55¾	+ ¼
IllBell 7⅜s2006	156	99⅞	99	99⅜	+ ¼
Ill BellT 2¾s81	27	73½	73⅜	73⅜	
InHead cv5½93	13	70	70	70	+ ½
IndBellT 8⅛s	45	104	102⅞	103	—1
IndMich 8¼s75	12	101½	101½	101½	
IndMich 8s74	16	100⅛	99¾	99¾	
IndMich 6½s78	5	95	95	95	
InlandSt 8⅜s95	16	106	104¼	104¼	—2¼
InstitInv 7⅞s80	5	95	94⅞	95	+ ⅛
IntHarv 8⅜s95	10	105	105	105	—3
IntHar 4.80s91	5	72¾	72¾	72¾	— ⅛
IntHarv 4⅝s88	15	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	+ ⅛
IntHarC 8⅜s75	30	102¼	101½	101⅜	— ⅜
IntHarC 8⅜s91	10	108	107¾	108	+2⅜
IntHarCr 7s77	10	97	97	97	—2¼
IntHarC 4⅜s81	30	79⅜	79½	79⅜	—3⅜
IntHarC 4⅜s79	44	84¼	83¾	84¼	— ⅛
IntMin cv4s91	126	64	62⅛	63	— ⅛
IntNick 6.85s93	19	92⅜	90½	91	
Int Pap 8.85s95	28	110	109	109	
IntPap cv4¼96	37	87⅞	86	86	—2
IntSilv cv5s93	58	64	62½	64	+ ½
IntTT 8.90s95	18	107½	107¼	107¼	— ¾
IntTT 8.30s75	28	102	101	101	—1
IntTT 4.90s87	10	79	79	79	— ⅛
InterStr cv4s92	79	31	28	29	—3½
IpcoH cv5¼89	27	63	63	63	
ITT Bkg 9⅜s95	4	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	+ ⅜
JerC PL 2⅞s76	3	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	
JimW cv5¾91	45	79	78	78	
JoneLau 9⅞s95	26	106½	105⅜	105⅜	— ⅜
JoneLau 6¾s94	22	75½	73½	75	+ ½

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
KaneMil 9½s90	45	95⅛	95	95⅜	—1¼
KanCPL 2⅞s78	6	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	+ ⅛
KanCSo 3¼s84	1	66½	66½	66½	
Kennecot 7⅛s	10	101	100½	100½	
KentPw 7⅛08s	1	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	—1⅛
KeystStl 7¼s93	1	87¼	87¼	87¼	—2½
KimbCl 5⅞s91	15	86	86	86	— ½
KimbCl 3⅜s83	1	77¼	77¼	77¼	+ ¼
Kraftco 6⅞s96	5	97½	97½	97½	
Kroger 9s95	7	105½	105½	105½	
Kroger 8⅞s75	13	102	102	102	
viLSM 3½s97r	15	20	20	20	
viLVHT 5s84f	7	24½	24½	24½	— ½
viLeV 4½sE03f	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
LibMcN cv5s89	67	56⅛	55⅜	56	—1
LiggMy 7.40s97	6	100	100	100	
LiggMyer 6s92	45	85½	85⅜	85⅜	— ⅛
Litton 8⅞s76	47	99⅛	98⅛	98¾	+ ¾
Litton cv3½s87	7	52⅛	52	52¼	+ ¼
Lockh cv4¼s92	455	36¼	35⅛	35¼	— ¾
Loews 6⅞s93	372	75	73½	74¼	— ¾
LomN cv5½91	50	70	65¾	70	
Lone SG 9⅜s95	10	109⅛	109	109	+1
LoneSG 7.65s98	4	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
LoneS Ind 8s97	15	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ½
LonSln cv5⅛s93	70	70½	68	70½	+2
LongILt 8¼75	11	101½	101½	101½	+1
Lorilrd 6⅜s93	12	75	75	75	—1⅛
Lorillrd 4⅞s86	2	71¼	71⅛	71⅛	—2
Lorillrd 3⅜s78	10	81¼	81¼	81¼	— ¾
Lorillard 3s76	10	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	
LouGE 9¼2000	5	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	+1⅛
LouGE 2⅜s79	5	78½	78½	78½	
LouNsh 7⅜s93	9	92½	92½	92½	— ⅛
Lowenst 8½s96	5	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	
LTV Cp 5⅜s76	6	90	90	90	
LTV Cp 5s88	450	45½	44	45⅛	+ ⅛
LuckySt cv5s93	10	110	110	110	—5½
LykY 7½s94old	265	68⅜	67⅜	68⅜	— ⅜
Lyk 7½s94new	52	69½	68⅛	69½	+1⅜
MacDon cv6s87	2	58	58	58	
MackF 9⅜s91	26	105	103⅛	105	
MackF 9⅜s90	58	105	103¼	105	+1
MackF 8½s77	52	101	99½	100½	— ½
MackT 5⅛s81	12	81¼	81¼	81¼	
Macke cv4⅞s92	14	62½	62½	62½	
Macmill cv4s92	65	58	56⅞	58	+1
MacyCr 7⅜s77	2	100	100	100	
Macy cv5s92	25	84	80	80	—4
MadSq cv6¼87	10	63¾	61½	63¾	+ ¾
MaineC 5⅛s78	5	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	— ⅛
MeYnkP 9.10s	21	106½	105	106	+1
MAPCO 11s75	19	104⅞	104	104⅞	+ ⅞
MarO 8½s2000	2	102	102	102	—3⅞
Marcor 6½s88	73	85	84	84½	+ ¼
Marcor cv5s96	58	70½	68¾	70½	+1
MartM cv6s94	101	80	76½	76½	—2½
MarMAI 9⅜s96	10	104¼	104¼	104¼	—1¾
MdCup cv5⅛s84	12	69	69	69	
MassM cv6¾90	2	100	100	100	
MassM cv6¼91	96	75	74	74⅛	—1
MayDStCr 9s89	16	105½	105	105	— ½
MayDCr 8⅞s76	19	102½	102⅛	102½	
MaySReal 5s77	15	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	
McCror 10½s85	12	100	100	100	
McCror 7⅜s97	89	69¼	68½	68½	—1⅛
McCror 7½s94	211	67⅜	66½	67	— ⅛
McCro 7½s94n	34	69¼	66¼	66½	—3
McCro cv6¼92	6	84⅞	80	80	—6
McCror 5½s76	25	89¼	89⅛	89⅛	
McCrory 5s81	16	70	70	70	
McDer cv4¼97	29	97	96¼	97	—3
McDD cv4⅜91	97	85	82	82	—5½
McGHl cv3⅞92	36	62	61½	61½	— ½
MelvS cv4⅞96	56	91⅞	91	91⅞	— ¾
Memrx cv5¼90	636	24½	21½	23⅛	+ ⅞
MGM 9s92	10	95	95	95	—2
MGM cv5s93	106	53⅛	51¼	51¼	—1¾
MetEdis 2⅞s74	2	94	94	94	— ½
MichB 7¾s2011	142	100⅜	99½	100	— ¼
M chBT 7s2012	16	93½	93½	93½	+ ¼
MichBT 4⅜91	3	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	—1¾
Mich Cn 4½79	10	41¾	41⅜	41¾	+ ½
MidldMtg 8s80	32	95	94¼	94¼	—1¾
MilLab cv5¼94	92	86½	85	85	—2
MplsStL 6s85	2	68	68	68	
MSPSSM 4s91f	6	49	48	48	
MissRiv 9⅜s90	15	106	104½	106	—2½
MKT inc5½s33f	68	5	4	5	
MKanT 4½s78	4	55	49½	49½	—5½
MoKanT 4s90	63	35¼	33	34½	
MoPac 5s2045f	217	51¼	48½	49⅛	— ½
MoP 4¼s2020f	46	50½	50	50	
MoP 4¼s2030f	16	49½	48⅞	48⅞	— ⅛
MoPac 4¼s90	34	60¼	58½	59½	— ¼
MoPa 4¼s2005	65	52	51	51	—1¾
Mobil Oil 7⅜s	92	99⅞	99	99⅜	
MohkD cv5½94	149	35⅞	34	35	
viMohkM 4s91f	14	25½	25¼	25½	+ ½
Mongrm 10½s	116	101	100¼	101	+ ½
Monsanto 9⅛s	57	109⅜	108½	109½	+ ½
MontWd 4⅞s90	8	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	+ ⅜
MtWdCr 9s89	55	108½	108½	108½	
MtWdCr 7⅜s88	77	96⅛	96	96	+ ⅛
MtWdCr 6½s87	20	87	86	87	+1
MtWdCr 4⅜s81	17	80½	80½	80½	—1
MonyM cv7s90	56	104⅞	102½	102½	—3½
viMoE 3½2000f	44	14¼	13	13	+ ½
MtSt TT 9s2010	94	109½	108	109¼	— ⅛
MtStTT 7⅜s	29	97¼	95	97¼	+ ¼
MtSt TT 2⅜s86	1	59	59	59	— ⅜
MSL cv4½s84	43	69½	69	69	— ½
Nabis 7¾s2001	15	100	100	100	—2
NatBisc 4⅜87	11	76¼	75⅛	75⅛	— ⅞
NCashR cv6s95	236	88¼	86¼	87	—1½
NatCash 4⅜s87	1	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	
NatDairy 3⅜76	2	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	
Nat Dist 5s83	7	83½	80	83½	+3¼
NDist cv4½92	223	66¾	65	65⅛	—1⅜
NFuelG 8⅜s75	5	101	101	101	+ ¼
NHom cv4⅜96	52	45	43½	45	—1
Natind cv5⅜88	80	51¼	51	51	
Nat Lead 4⅜s88	15	71¾	71¾	71¾	+ ⅛
NatSteel 4⅜s89	2	74½	74½	74½	— ¼
NatSteel 3⅞s86	4	71	71	71	
NatrlGas 6⅞s80	5	95½	95½	95½	— ½
NatrlGas 6¼s77	48	96	96	96	—2
NCNB 8.40s95	11	104	104	104	
NCNB 7⅝s97	12	97	97	97	+1
NEngTT 8⅜s	94	106⅜	104¾	105½	—1
NEngTel 8.20s	76	105	102⅝	102⅝	—1⅝
NEngTT 7⅜s07	41	96	95⅞	95⅞	— ⅛
Newhall cv6s95	25	71⅝	71¼	71¼	— ¼
NJ BellT 9.35s	97	111¼	109⅜	111	— ¼
NJ Bell 7⅜s12	14	97⅞	97⅛	97⅜	— ¼
NJ Bell 7¼s11	89	95⅛	94¼	94¾	+ ¼
viNYCen 6s80f	22	10	8	10	+1½
viNYCen 6s90f	15	54	53½	53½	— ½
viNYC 5s2013f	62	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
viNYC 5s2013r	2	6½	6½	6½	
viNYC 4½2013f	45	6¾	6¾	6¾	
viNY 4½s2013r	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
viNYCen 4s98f	44	5⅞	5½	5½	
viNYCH 3½s97f	25	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
viNYLS 3½s98f	12	11¼	9¾	11¼	— ¾
viNYMC 3½s98f	25	14¾	14	14¾	+1¾
NYChStL 3s86	5	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	+ ⅜
NYHar 4s43Bf	4	51½	51½	51½	—2½
viNYLW 4½s73f	10	14	13½	13½	+ ¼
viNYNH 4½s22f	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
viNYNH 4s07f	19	8	7	8	+1
NY P&Lt 2⅜75	1	91½	91½	91½	
viNYPut 4s93f	4	8	7⅜	8	— ⅛
NYTel 9¼s2010	119	111½	110⅛	110¾	— ½
NYTel 8s2008	100	103⅜	102	102	—2
NYTel 7⅜s2006	147	101⅛	100	100	
NYTel 7⅜s2011	54	96½	95⅞	96⅛	
NYTel 4½s91	15	71	70	70	
NYTel 4⅛s93	35	64⅜	62¾	64⅜	— ⅜
NYTel 3⅜s96	10	56⅜	56	56	—2⅛

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
NiagMP 4⅞s87	6	75	74½	75	+1
Norfk&Wn 4s96	10	58⅜	58⅛	58⅜	— ⅛
Norlin Ind 9s88	7	95	95	95	+1
NoACar 8.10s	1	101	101	101	—1½
NoAMtg 5½s79	15	83⅜	81¾	81¾	—2¼
NorAPh cv4s92	37	59½	58	58	—1½
Nor Cen 5s74f	10	30	30	30	—2
NorNG 9½s90	22	108½	108	108	+1
NorNG 8½s74	18	101¾	101½	101½	
Nor Nat G 8s91	35	101¾	101	101	—1
Nor N G 7⅜s92	16	95½	95½	95½	—1⅛
NorNG 4⅜s77	3	90	90	90	
NorNG 4⅜s78	1	87¾	87¾	87¾	— ⅜
NorNG 4½s76	5	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	+ ⅛
NorPac 4s84	7	75½	75½	75½	
NorPac 4s97	17	57	56¼	56¼	— ⅜
NorPac 3s2047	17	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ¾
NoPac 3s2047r	49	37	36½	36½	
NorSlaP 8⅞s74	25	100 31-32	100⅞	100 15-16	—1-32
NorStaP 4⅜s93	13	66	66	66	+ ⅞
NorStaP 2⅜s75	11	90½	90½	90½	
Northp cv4¾87	10	71¼	71¼	71¼	— ¾
NwstInd 7½s94	97	85½	84⅜	85	— ¼
NwnBell 7⅞s	87	101¾	100	101½	
Nw Bl 7½s2005	13	98¼	98	98¼	+ ⅜
NwnBell 6⅜s79	1	96¾	96¾	96¾	— ⅜
NwnMu cv6s91	25	114	111½	114	— ½
NorSlm 7.70s96	30	99	99	99	— ½
NortSlm 6s98	30	76½	76	76	— ½
OakInd cv4⅜87	77	57½	52	52	—5
OccidP cv7½96	219	83½	82⅜	83	— ½
Ogden cv5s93	14	64¾	63	63	—1½
OhBelT 7½2011	19	98	97	98	—1½
Ohio Ed 2¾s75	13	92	91⅞	92	+ ⅛
Oh o Pw 7¼s76	25	99½	99½	99½	
Ohio Pw 6⅜s79	30	95½	95½	95½	— ½
Okla G 4½s95	3	67	66½	66½	—1
Onelda cv5s88	2	72¾	72¾	72¾	+1
OtisEl cv6½s95	46	95¼	94⅜	94⅜	— ⅛
Outlet cv5½s86	7	75⅛	75	75	
Owenll cv4½92	134	72½	71	71	—1⅛
PacGE 8⅞s2002	40	109	108	109	
PacGE 7½2004	37	97¼	97⅛	97½	— ⅛
PacGE 7½2003	29	98⅞	98¼	98⅞	
PacGE 8s2003	118	103	102	102¼	— ¼
Pac G&E 5s89	23	75¼	75	75⅛	— ⅛
Pac G&E 5s91	67	76½	75	75	— ½
Pac GE 4½s90	23	71	71	71	
PGE 4½s96 JJ	5	68¾	68⅞	68¾	+1⅞
PGE 4½s96KK	8	68⅜	68⅜	68⅞	— ⅛
Pac GE 3⅜s78	6	83½	83¼	83¼	+ ¼
Pac GE 3⅜s87	28	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	+ ⅛
PGE 3⅛s84 X	12	67⅜	66⅛	66⅛	—1⅜
Pac G&E 3s74	32	96	95 21-32	95 21-32	—27-32
Pac G&E 3s77	5	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	+ ⅞
Pac G&E 3s79	41	77	76	77	+1
Pac GE 2⅞s80	2	73½	73½	73½	
PacNwTel 8⅞s	13	108	107½	107⅜	+ ⅜
PacNwTel 7s79	130	100	98½	99½	— ¼
Pac SwA 6s87	22	77¼	76⅞	77¼	+ ¼
PacT&T 9⅛s	71	110	108	110	+1
PacT&T 8⅜s	49	108	106¾	107	+ ¾
Pac T&T 8.65s	104	107	106½	106½	—1½
Pac T&T 7.80s	137	100⅜	100	100¼	+ ⅛
PacT&T 7⅛s09	315	98¾	98	98⅜	— ⅜
PacT&T 7¼s80	588	100	99⅜	99¼	— ¼
PacT&T 7¼s08	134	95⅜	94¾	94⅞	— ⅜
PacT&T 6⅛s79	11	96¼	96	96¼	
PacT&T 4⅞s88	36	72¼	71⅜	72¼	+ ⅞
PacT&T 3½s81	5	75½	75½	75½	—1½
PacT&T 3¼s78	1	82¾	82¾	82¾	—1¼
PacT&T 2⅞s86	1	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	—1⅜
PacT&T 2⅜s85	2	61¾	61¾	61¾	—1⅞
PAA 11¼s86	74	103	102	102½	+ ½
PAA 11⅛s86	222	102	100½	101	— ⅛
PAA cv7½s98	560	84½	82¾	82	— ½
PAA cv 5¼s89	426	52¼	50	50⅞	—1⅛
PAA cv 4¼s79	10	120⅜	120¼	120¼	—1
PAA cv 4½s84	20	73	70⅞	71	—2
PAA cv 4½s86	331	46¼	44½	45	—1
Paprct cv5¾94	10	68⅛	67⅜	67⅜	— ⅜
Park H cv4s92	68	61⅛	57	57	—4
viPennC 6½s93f	10	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ¾
PennDx cv5s82	74	79½	79½	79½	+ ½
Penney 8⅞s95	10	110	110	110	—1
Penney 5⅜s87	10	77	76	76⅜	—2⅜
PennCo cv9s94	36	90½	90	90	
Pen PwLt 3s75	1	90	90	90	— ¾
viPa RR 4½s81f	113	13½	12½	13¼	+ ¾
viPa RR 4¼s84f	35	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
viPaRR 3⅛s85f	14	11¼	9¼	11¼	+1
Pennzoil 8⅜s76	104	102	100	101	— ⅞
Pennzoil 8⅜s96	120	99	98	98⅛	— ¾
Pennzoil 7½s88	37	94	93	93	— ⅛
Pennzoil 7⅜s88	54	93½	90⅛	91½	—2
Pennzl cv5¼96	72	77	76	76	—1⅛
Peoria E 4s90f	15	40	40	40	
Pepsi cv4¾96	278	137½	132	137	+4
Pfizer cv4s97	508	114	108½	113	+4⅜
Phelps D 8.10s	5	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ⅛
PhelpsD 7⅜s78	18	100	100	100	
Phila BW 5s74f	5	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
Phil BW 4½s77f	5	31⅛	31	31	
Phila El 9s95	34	109⅜	108	109	
Phila El 8½s76	5	103½	103⅛	103⅛	— ⅛
Phila El 8¼s96	7	104¾	104	104¾	+ ¾
Phila El 8s75	47	101⅜	100¼	100⅜	— ⅜
PhilEl 7⅜s2000	33	100⅜	100	100	— ⅜
Phila El 7½s98	12	98¾	98⅛	98½	— ½
PhilEl 7⅜s2001	21	96⅜	96	96¼	— ½
Phila El 6½s93	22	87	86½	86½	— ⅛
Ph la El 6⅛s97	9	84¾	83½	83½	— ½
Phila El 5s89	23	75⅜	74⅞	75⅜	—1⅜
Phila El 4⅜s87	3	74½	74½	74½	+1
Phila El 4½s94	15	67⅜	67	67	— ⅜
Phila El 4⅜s86	5	73	72	72	
Phila El 3⅜s88	5	65¼	65¼	65¼	
Phila El 2¾s74	10	94¼	94¼	94¼	— ¼
PhilMor cv6s94	15	414½	414½	414½	+2
Philip In 10s77	34	102½	102⅛	102½	— ½
PhilIP 7⅝s2001	10	100	100	100	
Pillsby cv4⅜89	22	90	89	89	—2
PionNG 9⅛s75	30	103	102⅛	103	+ ⅞
PCC&SL 5s75f	26	22¼	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
Pittston cv4s97	55	56⅜	55½	56⅛	— ⅛
PotEl 9½s2005	24	110	109	109½	
PPG Ind 9s95	15	112	112	112	
ProctG 7s2002	48	98	97	98	+ ½
Proct G 3⅞s81	3	80½	80½	80½	
PubSvCol 8⅜s	5	108⅛	107½	108⅛	+ ⅛
PubSEG 9s95	36	107½	106	107	— ¼
PubSEG 5s2037	5	67	67	67	—1
PubSEG 4⅜s77	6	91	90¼	91	
PubSEG 3½s75	10	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	— ⅛
PubSvIn 8⅜s74	20	100¾	100	100⅜	+ ⅞
PubSvIn 7s2002	8	93½	93½	93½	
PuerRTel 8.70s	15	100	99⅛	100	+ ½
PuerRTel 8.10s	5	95	95	95	—1⅛
Pullman 5⅞s97	3	80	80	80	
Pullm Tr 10s85	52	113¾	113	113	+ ⅞
PullmTr 8⅜s85	5	104½	104½	104½	— ½
Purex cv4⅞s94	30	71½	71⅛	71½	+ ⅜
RCA 9¼s90	47	111½	110	110	—1½
RCA 9s75	98	104	102½	103⅜	— ¼
RCA cv 4½s92	229	72½	71¼	72½	+ ¾
Ramad cv8s95	117	126	117	117	—14
Ramad cv5s96	83	65	62	62	—3
RapAm 7½s85	165	75¼	73⅜	73⅜	—1⅛
RapAm69 7s94	185	62⅞	61	62⅛	+ ⅛
RapAm72 7s94	110	62½	61	61½	+ ⅜
RapidAm 6s88	419	57⅞	56⅜	57	+ ⅞
Ray M 10⅞s75	100	102⅜	101¾	102	
RdgBa cv5⅜88	51	97	96	96	—1
Reeves cv4s91	10	69	69	69	—1
ReichChm 8s94	10	97½	96¾	97½	+ ½
RepMt cv7¼90	25	94⅛	94	94	— ½
Rep Stl 8.90s95	38	105	104	104	—1
Rep Stl 4⅜s85	9	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Banque de Bruxelles: Commentaries on annual report for financial year ending March 31, 1973.

Further expansion.

On June 28, 1973, the General Meeting of shareholders, presided over by Mr. Louis Camu, Chairman of the Board, approved the Bank's 1972/73 accounts.

The balance-sheet total records an all-time increase to Bfrs 246 billion, up 26.5p.c. or Bfrs 51.6 billion from the year earlier figure. Total borrowed funds, including customer deposits, cash notes and balances due to banks and subsidiaries, advanced 28.4p.c., from Bfrs 172 billion in March 1972 to 221 billion in March 1973.

Customer deposits and cash notes rose 20.1p.c., from Bfrs 110.3 billion to 132.5 billion.

Balances due to banks and subsidiaries reflect the Bank's international prominence. They were up 43.3p.c. from Bfrs 62.1 billion last year to Bfrs 89 billion this year. Through its international connections with leading banks abroad, Banque de Bruxelles can provide foreign companies with the finance they need to set up or expand business in Belgium. The Bank has also been able to incrase its lending to the private and the company sector through its 985 domestic branches.

Lending to the personal and the company sector, including guarantees given, was Bfrs 92.1 billion, up 9.5p.c. from the 84.1 billion in March 1972. Lending to the public sector, for its part, went up 29.2p.c. from Bfrs 52.1 billion to 67.3 billion.

Balances due from and loans to banks climbed 54.2p.c., from Bfrs 44.1 billion in March 1972 to 68 billion in March 1973.

The gross profit was Bfrs 7,220 million, up 916 million or 14.5p.c. from the 6,304 million in 1971/72. The net profit moved ahead from Bfrs 719 million to 765 million. After adding the carryforward from the previous year, the net profit available for distribution was Bfrs 852 million, up 7.9p.c. from the 789 million in 1971/72.

Funds collected by the unit trusts sponsored by the Bank rose 49p.c., from Bfrs 3.6 billion in fiscal 1971/72 to 5.4 billion this year. Assets of Renta Fund grew 40p.c., from Bfrs 8.7 billion in March 1972 to 12.2 billion in March 1973, whereas Renta Capital Fund, an international capitalization fund, had assets totalling Bfrs 883 million after its first year of operations.

As in the past, Banque de Bruxelles is fully aware of the fact that the representation in foreign centres is more than ever essential to broaden international activities. The Bank therefore stepped up the number of its foreign operating bases, either jointly or individually.

In fiscal 1971/72, Banque de Bruxelles (Suisse) was formed. After the first year of operations, this outright subsidiary reported a profit of Sw.Frs 377,581 and a balance-sheet total of Sw.Frs 44.1 million.

In association with other banks, Banque de Bruxelles participated to the formation of a company for nuclear energy finance, Compagnie Internationale pour le Financement de l'Energie Nucléaire (CIFEN). Furthermore, through Société Financière Européenne (SFE) the Bank also took part in the formation of Compagnie Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (CAII).

In addition to the opening of representative offices in Johannesburg, Mexico and Sydney, and the formation of A.B.D. Securities, a U.S.-based investment bank, with its partners in Abecor, Banque de Bruxelles also set up a representative office in Madrid in May 1973, jointly with Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank.

As far as international operations are concerned, the Bank increased its share of the Euro-bond business. In fiscal 1971/72, the Bank managed or co-managed 9 issues for an equivalent of U.S.$ 179 million, which compares with 24 issues for an equivalent of U.S.$ 480 million this year.

(billion Bfrs)	1972/73	1971/72	1970/71	1969/70	1968/69
Customer deposits, cash notes, due to banks and subsidiaries	221.4	172.4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
of which: due to banks and subsidiaries	89.-	62.1	[illegible]	47.4	44.-
Lending					
- to the personal and the company sector (including guarantees given)	92.1	84.1	77.-	[illegible]	[illegible]
- to the public sector	67.3	52.1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(million Bfrs)					
Net profit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Banque de Bruxelles

BANK HANDLOWY W. WARSZAWIE S. A.

U. S. $ 50,000,000

Ten Year Eurodollar Loan

arranged by

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS

BANQUE COMMERCIALE POUR L'EUROPE DU NORD (EUROBANK)

provided by

BANCO DI ROMA (NASSAU)
BANK POLSKA KASA OPIEKI S.A.
BANQUE COMMERCIALE POUR L'EUROPE DU NORD (EUROBANK)
CRÉDIT LYONNAIS
MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

BANCO DE BILBAO
BANQUE AMERIBAS
BANQUE EUROPÉENNE DE CRÉDIT A MOYEN TERME
BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR
COMMERZBANK INTERNATIONAL S.A.
GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER OESTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN A.G.
KREDIETBANK S.A.
LLOYDS AND BOLSA INTERNATIONAL BANK LTD.
WELLS FARGO LTD.

May, 1973

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هكذا الأمر

New York Bond Sales

(Continued From Page 8)

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Rever cv5½s92	73	56¾	55	55	—⅛
Reyind 7⅜2001	78	97¼	97¼	97¼	
ReyM cv4½s91	148	60	59	59	—½
Rey Tob 8½s74	52	101½	100½	101¼	+¾
Rey Tob 7⅞s94	1	102	102	102	+1⅞
Reyn Tob 7s89	13	92½	91¼	91¼	—½
RiegelT cv5s93	43	66⅛	66	66	
RochT cv4⅝s94	41	108½	101¼	108	+3
RockInt 7.3s77	25	99¼	99⅛	99¼	+⅛
RockIn cv4¼s91	32	67⅛	65	65	—3
Rohr cv 5¼s86	37	72	72	72	—½
RyderS 11½s90	39	118½	117⅛	118½	+⅜
Safeco 7s78	10	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	—2⅛
StLawAd 5s96f	10	37⅞	37⅛	37⅜	—2⅛
SLSF 5s2006f	2	54½	54½	54½	+⅝
StLouSF 4s97	6	55	54	54	—1
StReg cv4¾s97	18	91½	91	91	
Sanders cv5s92	38	51	50	51	+1
SaFeIn cv6¼s98	99	86	84¾	86	+1
SavnhEl 8½s75	2	101½	101½	101½	+½
SCM Cp 9½s90	13	102½	101½	102	+1
SCM cv 5½s88	22	65¾	64½	65½	+1¼
Sbd Fin 5¼s80	2	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	+½
Seagrm 7⅝s78	23	100⅞	99½	100⅞	+⅜
Sears R 8⅝s95	111	109	108	108	—¼
Sears R 8½s76	135	103	101⅝	102¼	+¼
Sears R 6⅝s93	25	92	91⅛	91⅛	+⅛
Sears R 4⅝s83	73	83⅝	82¾	82¾	+⅛
SearsR Ac 3s82	63	83½	81½	81½	—2⅜
SearsAc 4⅝s77	12	89⅝	89½	89½	—¾
SentrnL cv6s94	206	27⅞	26	26	—1¾
ShellO 8½s2000	25	106⅝	105½	106⅛	+½
ShellOil 5.3s92	9	81	79¼	81	+1⅜
Shell Oil 4⅝s86	13	79¼	78⅞	78⅞	
SherW cv6¾s95	13	93	91¼	93	+1½
Signal 8.85s94	71	101⅞	101¼	101½	—¼
S nclair 4.60s88	28	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	
Sinclr cv4⅝s86	13	133	125¼	133	+5
Singer 8¼s76	95	102	101	101½	—1⅞
SkellyO 8.15s76	40	101	101	101	—2¼
Skil Cp cv5s92	15	84	80	80	—4
Smith AO 10¼	10	111¼	111¼	111¼	—⅞
Socony 4⅝s93	10	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	
Socony 2½s76	61	87	86¼	86¼	—¼
Sol B cv4½s92	10	71⅛	71	71	
SoCnBTel 8¼s	36	104⅜	104	104	—1
SoCenBl 7⅝s87	58	96¾	96¼	96¾	+2¼
SoCenBl 7⅛s12	23	97	97	97	—1
SoesBk cv4⅞97	30	102	101½	101½	—1
SoBell TT 9.05s	137	109¼	108	108⅛	—1¾
SoBellT 7⅝s13	232	99½	98⅝	99¼	
SoBellTel 7.60s	32	99¾	98⅛	98⅛	—1¼
SoBell 7⅝s2010	70	97½	96¼	97½	+1
SoBellTel 7s78	48	100¼	100	100¼	—⅜
SoBell TT 3s79	7	79½	78½	78½	—1
So BellT 2¾s85	5	62½	62½	62½	—¼
SoCalE cv3⅛s80	2	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	+⅛
SoCalGas 8.85s	10	107¼	106	107¼	—⅝
SoCmGs 9½s95	29	109⅝	107⅝	108⅝	+⅝
SoNGas 9⅛s76	30	104	103⅝	104	
SoNGas 7.70s91	1	99	99	99	
SoNEngT 8¼s	52	104½	103	103	—1
SoPac 5¼s83	5	81½	81½	81½	—1⅜
SoPac 4½s81	26	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	—¼
S PacOr 4½s77	32	90¾	90⅝	90⅝	—⅛
SoPac 2⅝s86	19	60⅝	60⅛	60⅝	+1
SouthRy 5s94	9	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	—1
SoRyMem 5s96	1	64¼	64¼	64¼	—5¾
Sw BelTel 8⅝s	57	108½	107	107⅜	—1⅛
SwBellT 7¾s	25	102	101	101⅞	+⅜
SwBellT 7⅝s12	61	97¾	97⅛	97½	+1
SwBellT 7s78	7	101⅛	99⅜	99⅜	—1
SwBellT 6⅝s	92	91⅝	90½	90⅞	—½
SwBellT 2⅜s85	11	63	61⅛	62	+⅜
Spiegel 5¼s83	28	77⅛	77	77⅛	—1⅛
SpiegelInc 5s87	5	67	67	67	+1
Sprag cv4¼92	108	51	48	51	+1
StBrand 6⅝s93	15	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	—1⅛
StdOilCal 7s96	61	96	94⅞	95¼	—¼
St O Cal 5⅜s92	11	84⅛	84	84	—⅜
St O Cal 4⅜s83	36	80⅞	79½	80⅞	+1⅛
Std OilInd 6s91	38	88¼	87¼	87¼	—⅜
Std OilInd 4s98	46	85	83⅜	83⅜	—¾
StOilInd cv5s96	239	126	123½	126	+1
Std O In 4½s83	93	81¼	80⅝	80⅝	—¼
StdO NJ 2⅜s74	62	95½	95½	95½	—⅛
StOOh 8½s2000	34	107	105	107	+1
Std Packg 6s90	5	60	60	60	—3
StPks cv5¼s90	14	54½	53½	53½	—2½
StPrud cv6½s78	2	78	78	78	
Stauf Ch 8⅛s96	10	101½	101½	101½	+½
Stauff cv4½s91	65	89⅝	87½	88⅜	—1⅝
Steven cv4s90	13	61	61	61	—1¼
Storer cv4½s86	37	63⅛	62½	62½	—1
SuavSh cv5s97	85	45½	43	43	—2½
Sun Oil 7⅝s76	30	101	100⅝	100⅝	+⅛
Sun Oil 4⅝s90	8	73	72	72	—3½
Sundst cv5s93	4	62	62	62	—1
Sunray 4⅜s87	74	74	73⅝	73⅝	—⅝
SunsM cv6½s89	62	93½	91⅝	93	
SurvyF cv5s84	64	99	98	99	+1
SutroMtg 6⅜82	7	79	78½	78½	—2
SwiftCo 7⅝s78	32	100	98⅛	100	+¾
Sybron 7⅛s94	10	98	97½	98	+½
Talcott 9⅝s76	10	102	101⅝	101⅝	+⅛
Talcott 5s79	5	80	80	80	
TalcotN cv6s94	36	65⅛	64½	65½	—½
Tandy 6½s78	1	90½	90½	90½	
Tappn cv5½s94	45	70	68⅛	69	
Teledy 7⅞s94	16	95	94⅞	95	—1⅜
Teledyne 7s99	77	77	76	76⅛	+⅛
Teledy 6½s92	26	80	79	80	—1½
Teledy cv3½s92	113	49⅛	48	49⅛	+⅜
Telex Cp 9s96	185	53⅝	51½	53	
Tennec 10¼s78	97	107⅛	107	107⅛	—⅛
Tenneco 8⅝s75	290	101⅛	99⅝	100⅛	—⅛
Tenneco 8¼s91	19	103⅜	101	103⅜	+1⅜
Tenneco 7s93	58	87⅞	87⅛	87⅞	+⅞
Tennco cv6¼s92	78	92½	91¼	92	—¼
Tenneco 6s79	103	89⅛	88⅞	88⅞	—½
TennV Au 9¼s	79	117⅞	111	111¼	—⅝
TennV Au 8⅜s	46	104	102	102	—2
TennV Au 8s74	114	101⅛	100	101	
TVA 7.40s97D	284	98⅛	97⅛	97⅛	—½
TVA 7.40s97Dr	23	101	98⅞	98⅞	
TVA 7.35s97B	212	97½	96⅛	96⅛	—¾
TVA 7.35s97Br	3	97¼	97¼	97¼	
TVA 7.35s97C	517	97⅞	96⅝	96⅞	—⅛
TVA 7.35s97Cr	23	98⅛	97½	97½	
TVA 7.35s98A	72	98	96¾	97	—1
TVA 7.35s98B	98	97⅝	97	97	—¼
TennVaAu 7¼s	149	100⅛	100	100⅛	—⅛
TennVaAu 7s97	173	94⅝	92	92	—2
Tesoro cv5¼89	76	92	90	91¼	—3⅝
Texaco 7⅝2001	30	103¼	102¼	102¼	—⅞
Texaco 5⅝s97	42	82⅛	81½	81⅛	—1⅛
TexasCo 3⅝s83	74	75¼	73⅛	73⅛	—⅛
Tex Pac 3⅝s85	3	70½	69½	69½	—2
Texfi cv4⅜96	10	56	56	56	—2⅛
Textron 8.60s75	5	102	102	102	—⅞
TideM cv5¼91	64	92¼	90⅛	92½	—5
ToledoE 7⅛s02	5	97½	97½	97½	—2⅛
TrailmF 7⅛s93	5	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	—2
Trane cv4s92	70	74	69⅞	70	—8
TWA 11s86	115	110	107⅞	108⅛	—1⅛
TWA 10s85	98	105¼	103⅛	103⅛	—2⅛
TWA 6½s78f	139	83	82⅛	83	—1
TWA cv5s94	421	64⅛	60⅞	63⅛	+2⅜
TWA cv4s92	429	49½	46½	48⅛	+2⅛
TranFip 7⅛s91	26	99⅛	99	99	—1
Travler 8.70s95	37	108⅛	107	107⅛	—⅛
TriSoMtg 7⅛80	17	99⅛	99⅛	99¼	+¼
TriSoMt cv7s92	5	99	99	99	—1
TRWInc 8⅛s75	34	102	101	102	
TRWInc 5½s92	48	80½	79⅜	80½	+3⅛
TylerCp cv5s93	23	64	64	64	
UGI Cp 8⅛s75	25	101¼	101⅛	101⅛	—⅜
UnionBk 7.35s	20	95	95	95	
UnCarb 5.30s97	62	79⅛	78¼	78¼	—¼
UnCorp cv6s88	1	64	64	64	—1½
Un OCal 8⅛s76	99	102⅝	101	102½	+⅞
UnOCal 4⅜s86	1	79¼	79¼	79¼	—½
UPacC cv4¾s99	174	104	103⅛	103⅛	—⅛
Un Pac 8⅛s85	12	109½	109⅛	109⅛	—⅜
Un Pac 2⅞s91	18	52	52	52	+⅞
Uniroy cv5½s96	117	73⅛	72½	73	
UnAirL cv5s91	262	68	67	67½	+¼
U AirL cv4½s92	233	53⅛	52	52⅛	+⅛
UAirc cv5⅞s91	89	70⅞	69	69½	
UAirc cv4½s88	6	82	81½	81½	—3½
UAirc cv4½s92	89	61⅜	61	61⅛	+⅛
UnBrnd 9⅛s98	74	86⅛	85	85⅛	—1¼
Un Brnd 6⅜s88	15	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	+¼
U Bran cv5⅜s94	136	56⅝	55	55⅞	
UnGas Cp 5s80	2	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	—⅞
UnGasC 4⅜s78	6	88	88	88	—⅜
UnGasC 4⅝s82	4	81	81	81	—1½
UnGasC 4¼s78	6	87	87	87	
UnGasP 8⅝s89	63	100⅞	99½	100⅞	+1⅝
UnGasP 5⅝s80	22	87⅝	87½	87½	—1
UnGasP 5⅜s80	7	86½	86½	86½	—2⅞
UnGasP 5⅛s77	5	91	91	91	
UnGasP 5s78	25	88¾	88⅛	88⅛	—⅜
UnJelBk 7¼s	5	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	+⅜
UnMrch 9½s95	11	106⅝	104	105⅞	+1⅝
UnMrch cv4s90	19	66	65¾	66	
U Nuclr cv5s88	126	58⅛	54⅛	56	—2½
US Gyp 4⅞s91	7	75½	75½	75½	
US Hm cv5½s96	20	62¼	61	61	—2
US Leas 9¼s74	45	101	100¼	101	+½
US N&Ore 7⅛s	5	99	99	99	—1
US Plywd 8s96	100	102½	101¼	102½	+¼
US Rlt cv5⅜89	12	70	68	69	—4
US Stl 7⅛s2001	30	102	100	101½	+1
US Steel 4⅝s96	253	66⅛	65⅛	66⅛	—½
US Steel 4½s86	16	78	77½	77½	—½
US Steel 4s83	16	78	77½	77½	—½
Unit Ut 9⅛s75	30	102½	102	102	—⅛
UnitUtil cv5s93	9	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
UV Ind cv5⅜93	45	69½	68½	69	—½
UV Ind 5⅜s95	13	58½	57	57	—4
Vanad cv4¼74	3	87½	87½	87½	—2⅛
VerYNuc 9⅜98	73	109	108⅛	108⅛	+⅛
VaElP cv3⅜s86	39	73	72	73	+1
VaE Pw 9⅜s81	2	73¾	73¾	73¾	—1⅛
VaE Pw 2⅞s75	1	92¼	92¼	92¼	
VirgRy Inc6s08	6	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	+⅛
Wag El 6⅞s86	10	81	80	80	—1
Walgrn cv5½s91	11	77⅞	76	76	—2⅞
WallM cv6½s91	10	80	79⅛	79⅜	+⅜
Wash G 8⅛s75	15	102	101⅛	102	—1
WeanU cv5½s93	49	43	42	42	—1
Wean 5½s93n	7	42½	42¼	42½	
WellsFar 7⅝s97	18	97	96⅛	97	—⅛
viWShr 4s2361f	47	10½	9⅛	10½	+⅞
viWShr 4s2361r	26	10	8½	10	
Westch Lt 3s79	25	76	76	76	—½
WnArL cv5½s93	63	84⅛	83¼	84½	+2
Wn Elec 8⅝s95	11	107½	105	105	—2½
Wn Elec 7⅛s96	45	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞	—⅛
Wn Md 3½s79	2	70	70	70	
Wn Pac 5s84f	5	49½	49½	49½	
WU Cp cv5¼97	449	60½	58	59½	+2½
WnUnT 8.45s96	38	100	99	100	—½
WnUnT 7.90s97	5	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	—1⅞
WnUnTel 6½s89	27	85¼	84⅞	85	—½
WnUnTel 5¼s87	15	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	+⅜
WnUn Tel 5s92	4	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	—1
WestgCre 7.20s	104	98⅛	98	98	—⅛
WestgEl 8⅝s95	53	106⅛	105⅛	106	—⅞
WestgEl 5⅜s92	10	81	81	81	
Weyrh 8⅞s2000	45	107⅞	107½	107⅞	+⅜
Weyrhsr 8⅛s76	33	102⅛	102	102	
Weyerh 7.65s94	10	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	
Weyerh 5.20s91	10	80½	80½	80½	—⅛
WhigSt cv3⅞75	28	90	90	90	
Whirl 3½s80	1	78	78	78	—½
WhitCn cv5⅝92	43	73½	71	71	—3½
WhitM cv5¼s93	12	59	59	59	
Whittkr 10s88	53	85	83⅝	83⅝	—¾
Whittkr 9⅝s93	15	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	+⅛
Whitkr cv4½s88	30	45	44⅝	44⅝	—⅜
Wickes cv5¼94	90	67¼	63⅞	64⅞	—2⅛
WillRs cv5¼s89	45	71	71	71	
WillRs cv4½s92	21	65	65	65	—1
Wms Cos 11s81	54	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	—¼
Wms cv5.65s91	40	101½	100½	101½	—½
WisElP 2⅝s76	4	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	+⅛
Wis Tel 7⅛2007	8	96⅛	95	96⅛	+¼
Witco cv4½s93	20	68	67	67	—1
Womet cv5½s94	21	73	70	73	
Wyly cv7⅛s95	244	37	36	36	—1
Xerox cv6s95	520	178½	170	176⅛	+4
YngSh 10½2000	14	112	111⅞	112	+⅜
Zapata cv4⅜88	84	66	64	65⅛	+⅛
Zapat cv4⅜88B	16	65	65	65	
Zapat cv4⅜88C	191	66⅛	65	65⅛	
Zayre Cp 8s96	5	94½	94½	94½	
Zayre cv5⅜s94	23	65	65	65	—1
Zurn cv5⅜94	25	75	74	74	—2

Foreign Bonds

Antioq 3s78	3	85	85	85	+1½
Austral 5½s79	2	96	96	96	
Aust 5½s82Jan	5	88	88	88	—1
Aust fn5½sJan	4	88	88	88	
Aus 5⅜s82 Oct	2	86	86	86	—1⅛
Aus fn5½s82Oc	4	85½	85½	85½	
Chile 3s93	4	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	
Cuba 4½s77f	10	15	15	15	+1
Greek 7s64f	4	31	31	31	—9
ItalC Cn fn3s77	2	98	98	98	
ItalPUt 3s77	16	98	98	98	—½
ItalRep 3s77	5	98	98	98	+½
Mexico 8⅛s97	11	94	93	94	+½
Mexico 7s82	31	90	90	90	—1
Mexico 6⅞s81	5	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	—⅛
Mexico 6⅜s78	12	94½	92	92	—4
Mexico 6⅛s79	27	91	91	91	
Nippon fn6s77	2	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	
Nipp fn5⅜s80	3	91	91	91	
Norw fn5⅜s78	1	94	94	94	
Pol as 4½s63xf	13	30	30	30	—1
Pol as4½s68f	5	30¼	30	30⅛	—⅞
PolAs 4½s 58xf	4	30	30	30	
QuebecPr 8s78	22	100⅛	99⅛	99⅛	—1⅜
Wars 4½s58xf	1	30	30	30	

American Exchange

Week Ended June 30, 1973

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
TWA wt	480,100	6½	4⅞	5⅝	+⅞
Syntex	318,500	84½	76	84⅛	+4⅝
ChampHome	195,400	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+¾
BowmarIns	193,000	27⅞	22½	26	+2⅛
AmMotInn	187,400	5⅞	5⅛	5⅝	—⅛
Teleprompt	141,200	16¾	15⅛	15¾	—⅜
McCullOil	139,100	6½	5⅞	5⅞	—⅝
ButtesGas	134,700	25½	22¾	24½	+⅜
NatKinneyCp	122,700	5	4¼	4⅞	+⅛
NatMedEnt	122,100	9½	7¾	9⅛	—⅜

Volume: 11,031,115 shares.
Year to date: 395,527,699 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,341.
Advances: 446; declines: 629.
New highs: 6; new lows: 341.

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended June 30, 1973

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
UAL Inc	1,030,800	17⅛	16	16⅛	—⅜
AmMedical	868,400	9⅞	6⅞	7⅛	—3
LevitzFrnit	766,400	6⅞	5⅛	6	—⅛
NortonSim	630,700	26¾	21⅞	25	—3
UnCarbide	624,600	34⅞	33⅞	34	—1
Addressog	535,400	12½	11⅛	12⅛	—⅛
McDonald	534,100	58⅞	52⅞	57⅞	+⅞
IntTelTel	533,700	32	29⅛	30⅞	—⅛
EastnAirL	492,400	9⅞	8⅛	9⅛	—⅛
TmTel&Tel	482,000	51⅞	50⅞	51⅞	...
Winnebago	459,100	5¼	4⅞	5	...
Chrysler	450,600	24⅞	23⅞	24⅛	+⅛
KresgeSS	443,900	34⅞	31	33⅞	+⅞
Pfizer	423,300	47⅞	43⅞	46⅞	+2⅞
SonyCorp	418,500	41⅞	38⅞	40⅛	—1⅞
PaNatCity	381,900	41⅞	38⅞	41	+3⅛
FstNatMtg	366,800	16⅞	15⅛	16⅞	+1
RCA	360,100	24⅛	22⅞	23⅞	+⅛
RiteAid	349,000	29⅛	22⅛	24	—6
Disney W	339,600	77⅞	70⅛	76⅞	⅛

Issues traded in: 1,953.
Advances: 812; declines: 912; unchanged: 229.
New highs: 18; lows. 369.

Volume

Last week	61,897,240 shares
Week ago	65,113,720 shares
Year ago	68,094,091 shares
1973	1,938,399,870 shares
1972	2,178,005,561 shares
1971	2,141,405,045 shares

Market Averages

Week Ended June 30, 1973

Dow Jones

	High	Low	Last	Change
30 Indust.	894.64	869.13	891.71	+11.89
20 Transp.	156.72	154.36	156.18	+ 0.27
15 Utils.	102.86	102.12	102.12	+ 1.70
65 Stocks	271.98	266.47	271.14	+ 1.58
Standard & Poor's				
500 Stocks	104.69	102.25	104.26	+ .56

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid	Asked
Bankamerica	43½	43⅞
Baystate Corporation	32	32½
Cleveland Trust	81¾	82¾
Detroit Bank and Trust	44⅞	44⅞
Fidelity Corporation Pa.	39½	40½
First Nat. Bank Cinn.	23	23⅞
First Nat. Bank Maryl.	28¼	28¾
Franklin Nat. Bank N.Y.	38¼	38¾
Girard Trust	48	49
Harris Bank Cp. Chic.	50	52
Ind. Val. Bank & Trust Phil.	36½	37½
Lincoln First Banks	27⅞	28½
Mellon Nat. Bank Pitts.	43	43½
New England Merch. Boston	19⅞	20⅛
Philadelphia Nat. Bank	34	34½
Pitts Nat. Corporation	31¼	31¾
Prov. Nat. Corporation	31	31⅞
Secur. Pac. Corporation	25	25⅞
Shawmut Ass. Boston	46	46¾
Sta. Str. Bank Boston	40¼	40¾
U.S. Trust New York	40⅞	41¼
Unit. Va. Bankshares	35⅛	36⅛
Virginia Nat. Bank	30	30½

Insurance Stocks

AllCityIns .12	1	6½	7	
AmBkrInsFla .20	3	10⅞	11⅛	
ABkrLfFla .20b	3	15½	17	
AmFamily Lfe	22	15¼	15⅞	+⅛
AmFidelLfe .08b	56	6	6⅜	—⅛
AmFndrsLf .10b		12½	13⅛	
Am Guarnty Fin	3	4⅝	4⅞	
AmHeritagLf .36	8	18⅞	19½	+⅜
Am Income Life	18	9⅛	10⅜	—1
AmIntRein .15h	14	52½	54	+1½
AmIntGrp pf 2		195	200	—1
AmNatlFinl .38	28	7⅞	8⅛	+⅛
AmPioneer Cp	3	5⅛	5⅜	+⅛
Am Reinsur 1.38	39	34½	35⅛	+⅛
Am Reserve .20		16¼	17	
AmUndrwrtr .22		16	17	
BMA Corp .45e	134	19⅛	20¼	—¼
BnkrsSecLf .20	11	8¼	9¼	
BeneficNat Cp	28	3¼	3⅝	
BenefStdA .40		6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
BenefStdB .40	1	6½	7	+⅛
CalifWnSta .48a		15⅜	16⅜	
CaroCasual .10e		2⅝	3¼	
CentennlCp .20e	11	40⅜	41⅞	+¼
ChaseNat Life3	1	7⅜	8⅛	
ChesapkeLf A		5	5½	
ChesapkeLf B		4⅝	5⅜	
Chubb Corp 1.12	155	49¼	49⅞	—½
CoastalSta Cp	21	5⅛	6⅛	
College Univ	4	11¾	12⅜	—¼
ColonLf&Ac .20	3	32	33½	+½
Columbia Natl	2	3⅜	3⅝	
Combine Ins .40a	288	11½	11⅞	+¼
ConnGenIns .60	112	45	45½	—⅛
ContAmLfe .76		15½	16½	
CottonState Lfe	275	7	7½	
Criterion Ins .24	6	56⅞	58⅞	—⅛
CriterionIns wt	3	17¼	18¼	—¼
Crum&Forst 1.30	105	25⅛	25⅝	—⅜
CrumFor pf2.40		80	84	—1
DurhamLife .64	25	25¼	26⅛	
ERC Corp .52	21	32	34	+½
EducatExec .10	15	29¾	30½	—½
EldoradoGen s	1	4	4⅞	
EmpFirMar .10e	4	7⅛	7⅝	—⅛
EmployrCas .80a	2	30	32	—½
EquitLfeIowa .30	5	19	19¾	
EquitLfWash .36	31	21⅛	22⅛	
Excelsiorny .54		13⅛	14⅛	
Family Life	21	9⅛	9⅞	
FarmNewWL .12	10	57½	59½	—1½
Farmers Grp .76	18	46⅜	47⅜	—⅛
FidelCpVa .20	41	5⅛	5⅜	—⅛
FidelUnLfe .40e	64	19⅛	19⅞	—1⅛
FstAmFin .28	5	14	14⅞	
FstColonyLfe .24	9	8½	9	
FstExecutive Cp	e28	9⅛	10⅛	+1⅛
FstFederLf .32a	3	11⅛	14½	—1
FstMtg NoCaro	4	17¼	18⅛	+⅛
First United Inc		2⅝	3	
FoundatnFinl Cp		1½	1⅞	
Founders Finl	1	2¼	2½	
Franklin Lfe .54	108	22⅝	23¼	—⅛
GL Enterprises	10	1⅞	2¼	
GenReinsur .40	33	198	202	+10
GeoWashCp .72		9	9⅜	
GlobeLfeAcc .07r	23	13	13½	—⅛
GovtEmpIn .64a	185	44⅛	45⅛	—⅛
GovtEmplyIn wt	20	29¼	30¼	—⅛
GovtEmpLfe .24	12	63¾	64½	+½
GtComwlth Lf		3⅜	4⅛	
GtEastn Mgmt		1⅛	1⅜	+⅛
Gt Sequity Finl		13½	14¼	
Guaranty Nat	z50	4⅜	5⅛	
HamltnNat .18e		3	4	
HanoverIns .50	15	14	15	+¼
HarttStmBlr 1.56	5	39	41½	—½
HomeBenef .84		30	30¾	
HomeSecuLf .50		15	17	
HoraceMan .20e	2	8½	9¼	
IndepLibty Lfe	1	5¼	5⅝	
IndepLfeAcc .88	109	18¾	19½	—¼
IndianaGrp .34	14	15⅛	16⅛	—¼
Interfincl .20		8⅜	9¼	
Intl Holding	2	4⅛	4⅞	
InterstateCp .20	99	12½	13	+⅛
InvHeritKy .07e	9	6¼	6⅜	
Inv Ins Co Am		2⅛	3⅛	
JeffrsnNatLf .20	3	18⅛	19⅛	+⅛
KampercoCo .60	31	24⅛	25⅛	—⅛
KyCentLfe .18	77	5⅜	5⅞	
LamarLfe Cp		16	17½	
LibertyNat Lfe	296	28¾	29⅛	+⅛
LifeAm Bost s		1⅞	2½	
LifeInsGa .40	6	15½	16⅛	—½
LifeInv Inc	7	4⅛	15	—⅛
Life Penn Fin	z60	3⅜	4⅛	
Lifesurance Cp		3	3⅛	
LincIncLf .40a		7½	8¼	
La Sou Life	5	5⅝	6	
LoyalAm LfeIns	5	7	7½	
Manch LfeCas	6	6	6⅝	
Manhatt Lfe .32e	7	5⅜	6	
MassGen Lfe	6	5¼	5⅝	
McMillanCp .08e	z14	15	17	
Mercury Gen .30	30	14	14¾	+¼
MidwNat Ohio		8¼	9	
MidwstUnLf .49r	z59	13⅝	14⅛	
Modrn Am Life		4½	4⅞	+
ModrnSecL .10e		2½	2¾	
MonarchCap .65e	118	10⅞	11⅛	—⅛
Monumntl Corp	12	25¾	26¾	
MotClAmIns .14		8¾	9⅛	
MutSavLfe .30e	2	9⅛	9⅞	
NatLife Fla	57	2⅞	3	+⅛
NatOldLine .20	6	5⅞	6⅛	
NatResLf .34		9¼	10	
NatSecurIns s		5⅛	5¾	
NatWestn Lf	9	4	4¼	
NationwideA .55	55	12	12⅜	
NationwideLf .50		25	26	
North Cent	z15	4½	5	
NorestnIns .72	4	19	20	
NorNatLfe .12e		2⅜	2⅝	
NrwstNatLfe .38	7	16¼	16¾	
Occidental Lfe	8	3⅛	3¼	+¼
Oh Casualty 1.04	13	40	40½	+⅛
OldRepInt .70	7	19	20	
PacStd Life	2	2½	2⅝	
Pasquaney Bay	3	2½	3½	
PeerlessIns .48		10	10⅝	
Penn Life	672	3	3¼	
Penn Life wt		⅜	½	
PeopleProB .05h	5	5½	6½	
PhilaLife .44b	46	23⅝	24⅛	+⅛
PiedmtMan .14	9	9	9⅝	+½
PreferdRisk .12a		15½	17	
Pres Life r		4⅝	5⅛	
ProtectiveLfe .42	5	13¾	14¼	—⅛
ProvidLfeND .24	z92	8½	9⅛	
ProvLfe&Acc .80	z40	69	72	
Reliable Lfe .66	3	17¼	18¼	
Safeco .90	38	45½	46	½
StPaulCos .72	92	40¼	41	—⅛
Secur Am Life		5½	6	
SecurConn Lfe	2	14¾	15½	
Security Cp 2b	19	32¾	34¼	—1¼
SecLf&Acc .32	9	9¼	9¾	
SecurLife Ga	z25	20	22	
SoCarolns .28	32	15¾	16½	+⅛
SouthldFin .50	1	34⅛	36⅛	
SowsIrnLfe .80	27	37⅛	37⅛	
SovereignCp .05h	41	10⅞	11⅛	+⅜
StdLifeCp .28	2	12½	14½	
StdLifeIns .20b		6½	7	
StdSec Life	11	5⅛	5⅜	
Statesm Gr .15r	5	5⅞	6⅜	
SuretyFinl .05e		3⅛	3⅝	
ThomJeffLf .10e	71	4⅛	5	
TimeHold .05e	2	20	21	
Transport Life	11	3⅜	3¾	
Unac Intl		7⅞	8⅝	
Unicoa		16½	19½	
Unicomins Grp	3	6	6½	
UnitAmer Life	1	2⅞	3¼	—⅛
UnitBenfitLfe 2	s	180	200	
UnitFireCas .45e		17	19	
UnitFireIns .40e		8½	9¼	—¼
UnitFoundrs Lf	20	1½	1¾	
UnitLibtyLf .38e	z25	5¾	6½	
UnitSav Life	3	3⅛	3½	
UnitSvcsLfe .28a	16	15¾	16½	—¼
Variable Annut	8	9½	10	—⅛
Vico Corp	8	5	5⅝	
WashngtnNat .60	8	16½	17¼	
WashNat pf2.50		31½	33	
WestnCasSur .56	15	18	18½	—¼
WestnStaLf .17b	2	7¼	7¾	
Windsor Lfe	4	4⅝	5⅛	
Wisc Nat Life	3	16½	17½	
World Svc Life	1	9½	10	
Zenith Nat Ins	1	6¼	6⅝	—⅛
Zenith United	11	2½	3	—⅛

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account DM Basis		
S. Africa 8¾-82	105¼	105¾
Australia 8-86	106⅛	107¼
Cassa Mezzogiorno 5½-78	94	95
Cavado 7-80	98	99
Centrest 8¾-85	105	106
CCA 8¾-76	100	101
CCA 5⅞-80	100	101
CCA 7-84	101	102
CCA 8-88	103½	104½
CECA 5¾-86	95¼	96¼
CFE 6½-86	96¼	97¼
CFE 7½-78	101	102
CFE 8½-79	106	107
Communautes Urb. 8-85	103	104
Credit Nat. 8-86	103	104
CUF 7-76	99	100
CUF 6⅛-77	98	99
Denmark (Kingd.) 8-86	103½	104¼
E.S.B. (Irl.) 8½-86	103¼	104¼
Escom 7-78	100½	101½
Escom 8¼-86	103	104
Escom 9¼-80	108	109
Fomento 5½-78	96	97
Greater 5⅜-84	94	95
Imatran 8-78	97	98
Manitoba 7-89	100	101
Manitoba 9⅛-82	107¼	108¼
Nancy 8-88	104	105
Norges Kommunalb. 7⅜-86	103	104
North Scot. 8-84	103	104
Redernes 6-80	95	96
Reed 6¾-83	98½	99½
Sacor 3 6¾-75	100	101
Sacor 4 6¾-77	100	101
S.D.R. 8-86	103¾	104¾
SNCF 7⅜-86	103	104
Watney 7-84	99¾	100¾
Bass 7-81	95	96
Deutsche Marks (Average Price)		
Australia Oil 7-87	100¼	
Copenhagen 6¾-87	89¾	
Courtaulds 6½-87	95.60	
Courtaulds 7⅛-87	100	
Daimler 8-88	104.40	
Elec. Council 7¾-86	102	
ESCOM 6¼-87	85¼	
Eurofima 6½-87	93	
EIB 7⅜-83	100	
Finland 7-83	95¼	
Hammersley 6¾-87	91.60	
IAD 6¾-87	97.06	
ICI 6½-82	—	
KHD 6¾-87	—	
KLM 8½-85	106	
New Zealand 7-87	98½	
Ontario Hydro 6½-87	94	
Ontario Hydro 7½-86	100½	
Quebec 6½-87	94½	
Quebec Hydro 6½-87	93½	
Saab 7⅜-86	101	
Tenneco 7¾-86	100½	
Worldbank 6½-82	97.40	
Worldbank 6¾-87	97	
European Currency Units*		
S. Africa 8-88	104½	105½
Bresil 8-84	103¾	104¾
CECA 8-85	106	107
ENEL 7¼-86	105	106
Eurofima 7¾-81	102½	103½
*For trading in DM.		
Luxembourg Francs		
Asian Bank 6¾-87	98	99
EIB 7-86	100½	101½
Burmah 7-86	97¾	98¾
Cons. Eur. 7-87	97¾	98¾
Denmark 6¾-87	93	94
Gr. Met. Hot. 6¾-87	91	92
Finland 7-87	93½	94½
ISE 6½-87	91½	92½
Oslo 6¾-87	94½	95½
Reed 6⅞-87	93½	94½
Slater 7½-87	95	96
French Francs		
Air Liquide 8¼-78	103	104
BASF 7¼-87	100	101
Caisse N. Tele. 7½-84	101	102
EIB 7¾-81	100¼	101¼
Gervais Danone 5-87	102	103
New Zealand 7¾-87	96¾	97¾
Oslo 7¼-87	96	97
Petrol BP 7-80	97½	98½
Quebec 7½-87	97½	98½
Renault 7¼-87	96¼	97¼
Rhone-Poulenc 7½-87	100½	101½
Roussel UCLAF 7-79	99	100
Ugine Kuhlmann 8-78	102¾	103¾
World Bank 7¼-87	97	98
Guilders		
ABN 6-79	98¼	99¼
Amro 7¼-80	102¼	103¼
BP 6-79	97½	98½
Euro 5¾-79	95	96
EIB 6-82	98½	97½
Govett 6½-79	99	100
KLM 6-79	96	97
Mees 5⅞-79	95¼	96¼
Michelin 6½-79	102	103
Philips 6-79	98¼	99¼
South Africa 7½-78	100	101
Thyssen 7½-76	100¼	101½

Treasury Bills

Due	Bid	Asked	Yield
July 5	8.19	7.05	7.15
July 12	7.72	6.98	7.09
July 19	7.52	7.08	7.20
July 26	7.80	7.88	8.21
July 31	7.50	7.12	7.26
Aug. 2	7.45	7.05	7.19
Aug. 9	7.46	7.16	7.31
Aug. 16	7.46	7.20	7.37
Aug. 23	7.48	7.26	7.44
Aug. 28	7.42	7.22	7.40
Aug. 30	7.48	7.28	7.47
Sept. 6	7.48	7.30	7.50
Sept. 13	7.50	7.34	7.55
Sept. 20	7.50	7.34	7.56
Sept. 25	7.47	7.27	7.50
Sept. 27	7.52	7.38	7.62
Oct. 4	7.52	7.36	7.60
Oct. 11	7.55	7.35	7.60
Oct. 18	7.56	7.26	7.62
Oct. 23	7.50	7.18	7.44
Oct. 25	7.56	7.26	7.64
Nov. 1	7.55	7.39	7.68
Nov. 8	7.55	7.41	7.71
Nov. 15	7.54	7.42	7.73
Nov. 20	7.41	7.33	7.64
Nov. 23	7.57	7.49	7.83
Nov. 29	7.59	7.49	7.84
Dec. 6	7.60	7.46	7.82
Dec. 13	7.60	7.46	7.83
Dec. 18	7.48	7.14	7.49
Dec. 20	7.61	7.49	7.87
Jan. 15, 1974	7.50	7.24	7.72
Feb. 12	7.50	7.26	7.66
Mar. 12	7.51	7.31	7.73
Apr. 9	7.45	7.33	7.67
May 7	7.52	7.38	7.86
W.I. June 4	7.58	7.68	8.02
Bond '92-87, 4¼s	74.28	75.28	6.47
Bond '93-88, 4s	74.28	75.28	6.13

French Rule Out Revaluing Franc In Wake of Mark

PARIS, July 1 (Reuters).—French Finance Minister Valery Giscard d'Estaing yesterday ruled out any possibility that the French franc might be revalued in the wake of Friday's 5.5 percent revaluation of the West German mark.

Commenting on the West German move, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said: "There is no question of revaluing the franc." He said he had been in contact with authorities in Bonn before the West German move, but gave no details.

In Athens, a former deputy governor of the Bank of Greece, yesterday suggested that the Greek drachma should be revalued following the mark's revaluation.

Costas Thanos said a revaluation of about 15 percent was now necessary in view of developments on the international monetary scene, the upward trend in prices in Greece and the structure and low-price elasticity of exported Greek industrial products.

In Tokyo, Japanese monetary officials said yesterday that Japan will maintain the present value of the floating yen despite the change in the mark.

The officials agreed, however, that the yen would become undervalued against major West European currencies as a result of the mark revaluation.

N.Y. Stocks

(Continued from Page 7)

respond. As the First National City Bank suggested in June, economic growth will slow down sharply by the end of the year but so will inflation.

Alan Murray, Citibank vice-president, projected a rise in corporate profits this year of a bit more than 20 percent, to be followed by an increase during 1974 of less than 5 percent.

If it is this corporate profit slowdown that is one of the major reasons for this year's stock market drop, the outlook for business late this autumn should be a key to action in the securities markets pretty soon.

Lionel D. Edie Co., Inc., the economic analysis subsidiary of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, is bullish on America by the end of 1973. Edie believes Phase-4 (after the current price freeze ends) will be "a balanced and reasonably flexible program" that will be applied to an economy that "is already slowing and slowing fast."

With business activity decelerating, Edie continued, the Federal Reserve is unlikely to pursue "an overly tight monetary policy."

What it all adds up to, Edie concluded, is that the slow growth phase that began to develop in April "will reach its low point toward the end of this year or early next year, after which more rapid and less inflationary growth is expected to resume."

What could be nicer than that?

Nothing, except that it passes over lightly the serious charges that have been leveled against President Nixon and the consequent worry about the administration's ability to guide what Kenneth Boulding, the economist, has called a modern free-enterprise socialist state.

Furthermore, the prediction of less inflation next year isn't certain.

And investors can hardly gather much comfort from word that the New York Stock Exchange is watching 68 brokerage firms because they may be in shaky financial condition. Nine are said to be in particularly bad straits.

So 1973's first half has ended with stocks and bonds continuing on a downward path. It would take a brake analyst to predict a change in direction toward higher stock prices or lower long-term interest rates very soon.

7 in California Seized in Theft Of IBM Secrets

SAN JOSE, Calif., July 1 (AP).—International Business Machines has been the victim of conspiracy to steal computer trade secrets during the last five years, the police say.

Seven persons were arrested and warrants issued for four others Friday in connection with what the police termed a multi-million-dollar scheme to steal computer designs and hardware.

The thefts from the company's plant here involved an IBM memory disc unit called Merlin. The police said it serves as "the data storage portion of many computer systems."

Police Capt. Larry Stuefloten said: "The IBM labels were removed and the plans were re-drawn under another company's logo. Then the drawings with the new logo would be used to manufacture the product or a portion of the product."

IBM estimates its actual losses at $1.6 million on the Merlin and other potential losses at $3 million, Capt. Stuefloten said.

Alitalia Posts Loss

ROME, July 1 (AP-DJ).—Alitalia has reported a loss of 6.2 billion lire in 1972. The Italian state airline said strikes were a chief cause of the financial setback.

6 Die in Philippine Copter

MANILA, July 1 (AP).—Six Philippine military men, including a constabulary general, were killed and two were injured yesterday in a helicopter crash, the military said.

'6' in EEC Ease Border Travel

BONN, July 1 (Reuters).—Motorists from the six original Common Market countries became able to travel between those nations today without showing a "green card" certificate of international car insurance, the West German Justice Ministry said.

The countries affected were Belgium, France, West Germany, the Netherlands, Italy and Luxembourg.

Car registration plates are now accepted as proof of insurance at the border, a ministry statement said.

A spokesman said it was expected that the green card requirement also would be abolished for motorists from the three new Common Market countries—Britain, Denmark and the Irish Republic—but no date was set.

Sports

Secretariat Easy Victor in Chicago

CHICAGO, July 1 (UPI).—Secretariat, the Triple Crown wonder horse, easily galloped to victory over three rivals yesterday in a $125,000 invitational race at Arlington Park.

Secretariat, carrying 126 pounds and ridden by Ron Turcotte, was shooting for the track record of 1:46 4-5 for the 1 1 8-mile distance and the world mark of 1:46 1-5. He might have gotten both of them had he been pressed.

Without pressure, he was clocked at 1:47, missing the track record of Damascus set six years ago by a fifth of a second and the world mark set by Figonero four years ago by four-fifths of a second.

He was out of the gate last in the field of four but, almost before the clock was turned on scant yards from the starting gate, he was in front and appeared to be going eased up with none of his rivals—My Gallant, Our Native, or Blue Chip Dan—able to give him the pressure.

Secretariat widened his margin over My Gallant in the stretch and captured the race by nine lengths. My Gallant edged Our Native by a neck and Blue Chip Dan finished last, 17 lengths out.

Betting was restricted to win only, with Secretariat against the field.

Secretariat scored his 13th victory in 16 starts, including one race in which he finished first but was disqualified, and boosted his bankroll to $970,242, putting him well on the road to becoming racing's 11th million-dollar horse.

It was his fourth straight victory and his sixth in seven starts this year, with the disqualification costing him the other decision.

Tour of France Led by Belgian After First Day

SAINT NIKLAAS, Belgium, July 1 (UPI).—Herman van Springel of Belgium took the overall lead in the Tour of France cycling race by placing second in the second half of today's first stage of racing.

José Catieau of France won the second half of the day's stage from Rotterdam, the Netherlands, to this town in the low country of Belgium, a distance of 137 kilometers.

The morning half of the race, from Scheveningen to Rotterdam, was won by Willy Teirlinck of Belgium, who got the right to wear the leader's colors for the afternoon. But the Belgian did not figure in the afternoon stage and was forced to hand over the yellow jersey of the leading competitor to Van Springel.

Catieau's victory in the second half of the stage today moved him into second place in the overall standings going into tomorrow's second stage of racing.

The next stage of the tour moves from here to Roubaix, in northeastern France near the Belgian border, a distance of 138 kilometers.

Finland Women Win

COPENHAGEN, July 1 (Reuters).—Finland won the six-nation qualifying meet here today for the European Women's Athletics Cup. The favored Finns took an early lead and kept it to edge out Czechoslovakia, 66 points to 62.

WBA Refuses To Sanction Foreman Bout

RICHMOND, Va., July 1 (AP).—The World Boxing Association has refused to sanction the world heavyweight championship fight between champion George Foreman and Joe (King) Roman, scheduled in Tokyo Sept. 1.

William Brennan, chairman of the championship committee of the WBA, which is headquartered here, said after a "lengthy telephone discussion Friday with BWA President Bobby Lee of Honolulu, it was decided the contest would not be in the best interest of boxing at this time, as far as the WBA is concerned."

Meanwhile, in Hayward, Calif., Foreman said yesterday that he was dismissing Dick Sadler, his manager since 1969. In the future, Foreman said, he would be managed by a corporation made up of himself, his mother, and Leroy Jackson, his business manager.

Irish Derby Won By 33-1 Outsider Weaver's Hall

DUBLIN, July 1 (AP).—Irish-owned Weaver's Hall stormed down the home stretch and won the Irish Sweepstakes Derby at the Curragh yesterday.

Second was Ragapan, with Buoy in third place.

Weaver's Hall was a 33-1 complete outsider in the betting. Ridden by George McGrath, Weaver's Hall moved into contention four furlongs from the finish of the 1 1 2-mile event and then left his more fancied rivals in the 15-strong field toiling in his wake.

Ragapan, a 7-2 betting shot ridden by Australian veteran Bill Williamson, loomed dangerously for a while but had to be satisfied with second place. Third-placed Buoy, a 4-1 shot ridden by Joe Mercer, briefly took the lead coming into the straight, but quickly tired.

More Sports News On Page 11

Friday, Saturday Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES
NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York ..... 000 001 011 0—3 11 0
Chicago .... 100 000 101 1—4 10 0
Seaver, Capra (8), McGraw (10) and Hodges; Reushel, Aker (8), Burris (9), Laroche (10) and Hundley. W—Laroche (3-0). L—Capra (0-3). HR—A. Garrett (2d), Boswell (2d), Milner (10th), Hiser (1st).

Los Angeles ..... 004 000 400 103—12 16 2
Atlanta .... 100 042 001 100— 9 12 3
Downing, Hough (6), Richert (7), Brewer (8), Culver (10), Rau (12) and Yeager, Cannizzaro (7); Morton, Frisella (7), House (7), Devine (9), Panther (12) and Oates. W—Culver (3-4). L—Panther (1-1). HR—Morton (1st), Lum (7th), Aaron (20th), Evans (19th), Johnson (16th).

Philadelphia ..000 100 000 0—1 6 2
St. Louis ..... 000 000 010 1—2 5 0
Twitchell, Scarce (10) and Boone; Murphy, Segui (8), Pena (10) and Simmons. W—Pena (1-0). L—Scarce (0-4).

San Diego .... 000 000 000—0 7 1
Cincinnati .... 000 000 40x—4 7 1
Troedson, Corkins (7) and Corrales; Billingham (10-5) and Bench. L—Corkins (3-5). HR—Rose (2d), Bench (15th).

Montreal .... 000 000 000—0 6 1
Pittsburgh .... 100 000 30x—4 8 0
McAnally, Gilbert (7), T. Walker (8) and Boccabella; Moose (6-7) and Sanguillen. L—McAnally (5-3).

San Francisco .. 000 001 400—14 14 2
Houston .... 201 000 000— 3 11 0
Williams, Willoughby (4), Moffitt (7) and Rader; Richard, Crawford (7), Ray (7), York (8), Griffin (9) and Jutze. W—Willoughby (4-4). L—Crawford (2-3). HR—Bonds (20th), Speier (7th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland .... 100 100 000—2 7 1
New York ...... 000 000 10x—7 7 1
Perry (8-10) and Ellis; Medich (6-3) and Munson. HR—White (7th and 8th), Murcer (13th).

Baltimore .... 300 300 300—9 14 2
Detroit .... 010 000 001—2 5 0
Alexander (6-4) and Williams; Perry, Scherman (5), Fryman (8) and Sims. L—Perry (8-7). HR—Powell (4th), Williams (9th and 10th), Bumbry (4th).

Kansas City ..... 000 000 000—0 1 0
Texas .... 100 000 20x—3 8 0
Littell, Dal Canton (6) and Healy; Bibby (1-2) and Suarez. L—Littell (1-2).

Chicago .... 021 000 010—4 9 2
Oakland .... 001 000 002—3 10 2
Bahnsen, Forster (7), Acosta (9) and Herrmann; Holtzman (11-8) and Fosse. W—Bahnsen (10-6). HR—Herrmann (6th).

Minnesota .... 000 000 040—4 6 0
California .... 000 000 000—0 4 1
Blyleven (10-8) and Mitterwald; Ryan (9-9) and Torborg, Kusnyer (9). HR—Darwin (11th).

SATURDAY'S GAMES
NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Diego .... 200 001 000—3 6 0
Houston .... 000 000 000—0 3 0
Arlin (4-8) and Kendall; Forsch, York (9) and Jutze. L—Forsch (8-8).

Philadelphia ..... 100 001 202—8 13 1
St. Louis .... 100 520 01x—9 11 1
Carlton, Brandon (5), Lersch (7) and Boone; Foster, Folkers (7), Granger (7), Hrabosky (8), Pena (9), Segui (9) and Simmons. W—Foster (5-5). L—Carlton (7-9). HR—Cruz (7th).

Montreal .... 000 000 100—1 7 0
Pittsburgh .... 005 000 00x—5 6 0
Moore, Scott (5), Jarvis (7) and Humphrey; Briles, R. Hernandez (8) and Sanguillen. W—Briles (6-7). L—Moore (4-8).

New York .... 001 100 000—2 5 0
Chicago .... 000 001 000—1 5 0
Matlack (5-10) and Hodges; Hooton (8-6) and Rudolph, Hundley (8).

Los Angeles ... 000 001 000 000 1—2 14 2
Cincinnati ..... 200 000 000 000 0—7 13 1
Osteen, Hough (7), Richert (8), Brewer (9), Culver (12) and Yeager, Cannizzaro (7); Hall, Carroll (7), Borbon (8), Tomlin (9), Gullett (10), Sprague (13 and Bench. W—Culver (4-4). L—Sprague (0-3). HR—Perez (13th), Tolan (5th), Morgan (10th).

San Francisco .. 000 001 100—2 6 1
Atlanta .... 202 000 01x—5 12 2
Bradley, Marichal (4), Sosa (7) and Rader; Harrison, Reed (6) and Oates. W—Harrison (3-2). L—Bradley (6-7). HR—Evans (20th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland .... 000 010 020—3 4 2
New York ...... 700 320 10x—7 11 1
Strom, Lamb (5), Wilcox (7) and Ellis; Stottlemyre (10-7) and Munson. L—Strom (1-9).

Chicago .... 002 000 000—2 5 0
Oakland .... 200 100 00x—3 6 1
Wood (14-11) and Herrmann; Hamilton, Knowles (8) and Fosse. W—Hamilton (5-1). HR—Jackson (15th and 16th), Bando (15th).

Baltimore .... 000 010 000—1 4 1
Detroit .... 210 100 00x—4 7 0
Snellar (4-8) and Williams; Strahler, Hiller (8) and Sims. W—Strahler (2-1). HR—Stanley (8th).

Minnesota .... 200 020 002—6 13 0
California .... 000 020 001—3 10 0
Decker, Corbin (8) and Mitterwald; Hassler, Barber (1), Sells (9) and Torborg, Kusnyer (7). W—Decker (3-2). L—Hassler (0-2).

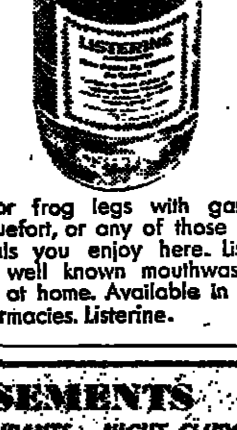
(First Game)

Kansas City .... 200 000 240—8 10 3
Texas .... 200 000 000—3 11 3
Drago (8-7) and Taylor; Dunning, Gogolewski (7), Paul (7), Foucault (8) and Billings. L—Gogolewski (0-3). HR—Hovley (1st).

(Second Game)

Kansas City .... 000 101 020—4 10 0
Texas .... 000 001 001—2 6 1
Wright, Bird (6) and Healy; Siebert, Gogolewski (8) and Suarez. W—Wright (4-2). L—Siebert (5-7). HR—Harris (4th), Otis (13th).

Best thing after "escargots"



or frog legs with garlic, or roquefort, or any of those French meals you enjoy here. Listerine, the well known mouthwash you use at home. Available in French pharmacies. Listerine.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS
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OPERA BALLET
July 2 to 9, 1973
(except Sunday, July 8th)
nightly at 8:30 p.m.

LA SYLPHIDE
Romantic ballet in two Acts
Music by SCHNEITZHOEFFER
Choreography by Philippe TAGLIONI
adapted by Pierre LACOTTE

Reservations at the theater 073-15-59, 073-95-26 and Authorized Agencies.

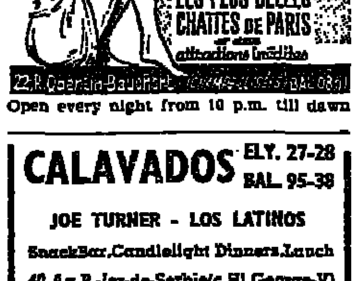
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The tenderers shall be required to provide with their tenders evidence that they have designed, constructed and successfully completed steel tower transmission lines with a voltage of 400 kV or higher within the last five years. Lack of such experience shall be justification for rejection of the tender.

Contract Documents 544-4B, Reza Shah Kabir Dam; Esfahan and Arak Transmission Line Construction, will be available from July 7, 1973, and the opening of tenders is scheduled for September 1, 1973.

Two copies of Contract Documents will be available to prospective tenderers of their authorized representatives without charge. Please send letters of request to Iran Power Generation and Transmission Company, Khiaban Iran-Novin, opposite the Main Gate of Hotel Intercontinental, Sherkat TAVANIR, Tehran (Iran).

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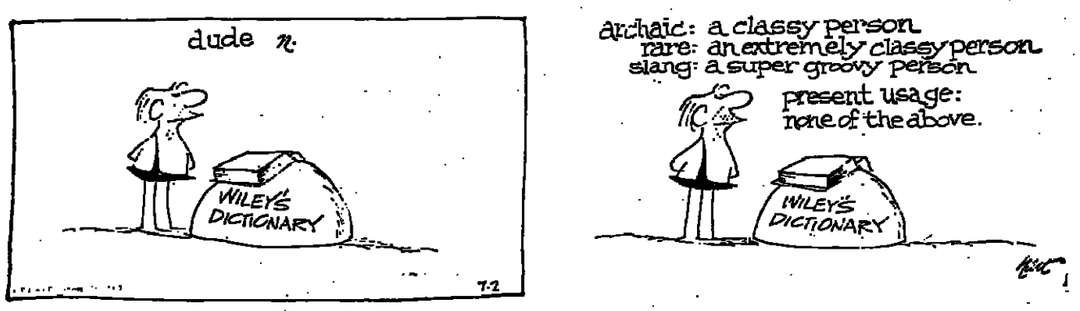
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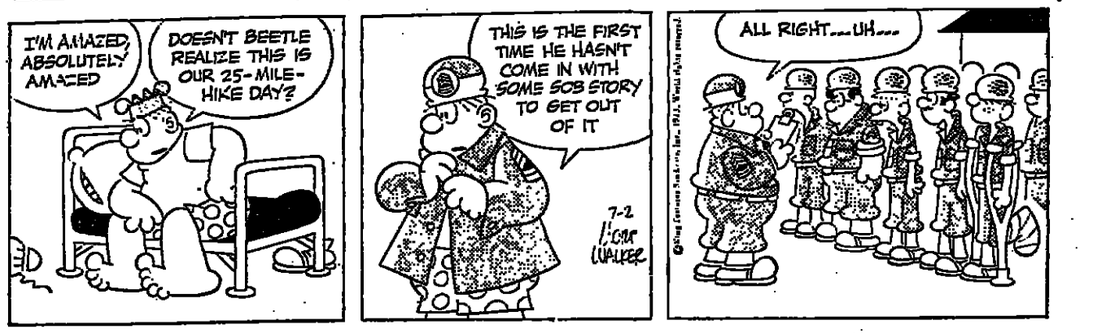
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CHESS — By Robert Byrne

Although chess is a sophisticated game, some of its delights are primitive. When Frank J. Marshall, the United States champion from 1909 to 1936, got off one of his stunning queen sacrifices against David Janowski, the Franco-Polish grandmaster, Janowski stared at it and hissed through clenched teeth, "Swindle!"

The devilishly unexpected move and his opponent's chagrin were the essentials for the fun the genial Marshall found in the game.

Cunning traps are not only fun, but also efficient in producing the kind of easy victory so welcome in the grueling grind of international competition. In the recent Las Palmas Tournament, the field was so tough that the co-winners, the Ukranian grandmaster Leonid Stein and a former world champion, Tigran Petrosan, could not win more than four games each.

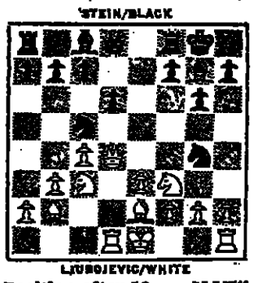
Las Palmas Final Standings

Place	Player	Points	Place	Player	Points
1-2	Stein	9½	7-8	Karaklc	8½
1-2	Petrosian	9½	9	Gheorghiu	8
3-6	Hort	9	10	Diez del Corral	7½
3-6	Andersson	9	11-12	Darga	7
3-6	Panno	9	11-12	Ljubojevic	7
3-6	Ribli	9	13	Saldy	6½
7-8	Calvo	8½	14	Hug	6
			15	Rae	5
			16	Huzman	1

In the 13th round, Steiner got a breather at the expense of the 22-year-old Yugoslav grandmaster, Ljubomir Ljubojevic, who fell into a juicy trap. While it is not unusual for White to develop his queen so early in this variation of the King's Indian Defense (arrived at by transposition from Larsen's Opening), Ljubojevic kept it in the middle of the board just one move too long.

He did not think it necessary to retreat by 10 Q-Q2, because, in case of the obvious 10. . .KN-K5?, he was all ready with 11 QxBch!, KxQ; 12 NxNch, P-B3; 13 NxN, obtaining the advantage of three minor pieces for the queen sacrificed. Thus he unwittingly set the situation up for Stein's sharp and decisive 10. . .N-N5!!

STEIN/BLACK



LJUBOJEVIC/WHITE

Position after 10 . . . N-N5!!

Ljubojevic could have found no rescue in 11 Q-B4?, for after 11. . .P-B4! (threatening 12. . .NxKBP!; 13 KxN, BxN; 14 BxB, N-K5ch), 12 O-O, N-K5!, White would lose a piece by 13 NxN, PxN; 14 QxKP, BxB, since there would be no other way to handle the queen-trapping threat of 13. . .B-R3! Therefore, Ljubojevic had to reconcile himself to 11 Q-Q2 and Stein's shattering 11. . . NxBP!

A Gesture?

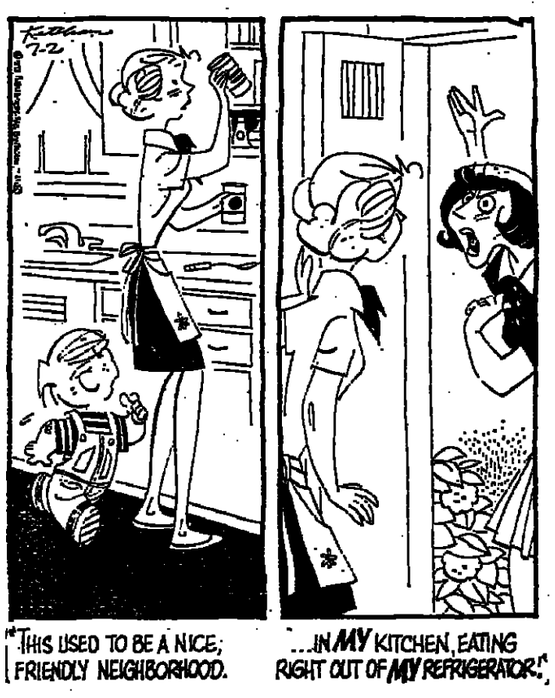
True, Ljubojevic need not have sacrificed the exchange with 12 O-O, but 12 KxN, BxN; 13 Q-B1, N-K5ch; 14 K-N1, Q-B3 would have been pretty awful all the same.

Stein's cleanup was efficient and direct; simplification with 14. . .BxN; 15 BxB and 17 BxB, KxB brought him all the closer to utilization of his material advantage in the end game. But it was his final trap, 24. . .N-K5!, that finished Ljubojevic's resistance, because 25 QxQ, N-N6ch!; 26 K-N1, PxQ would have yielded a double attack on the rook and knight. The "spite check," 25 N-K6ch, was as good as resigning.

KINGS INDIAN DEFENSE

White Ljubojevic	Black Stein	White Ljubojevic	Black Stein	White Ljubojevic	Black Stein
1 P-QN3	P-K4	10 R-Q1	N-N5	19 N-B4	Q-K2
2 B-N2	P-Q3	11 Q-Q2	NxBP	20 K-R1	KR-K1
3 P-K3	N-KB3	12 O-O	NxR	21 Q-Q2	QxP
4 P-QB4	P-KN3	13 BxN	B-N5	22 QxQP	Q-K4
5 P-Q4	B-N2	14 P-KR3	BxN	23 Q-Q2	QR-Q1
6 N-QB3	PxP	15 BxB	P-QR4	24 QxP	N-K5
7 QxP	O-O	16 N-Q5	P-QB3	25 N-K6ch	QxN
8 N-B3	QN-Q2	17 BxB	KxB	26 Resigns	
9 B-K2	N-B4	18 Q-Q4ch	P-B3		

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE OTHER ONE

By Julian Green. Translated from the French by Bernard Wall. A Helen and Kurt Wolff Book, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 282 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by Gail Godwin

IN the 1930s, an American reviewer complained that Julian Green's characters never read the newspapers. I haven't the heart to pursue this complaint—though the two young lovers in his 13th novel boast of not reading the newspapers even on the eve of World War II—when the poor creatures are being mercilessly pursued by so much else. Most Green readers, if they are gentle, soon come to forgive his characters their besetting sin of uncontemporariness. Living in "Greenland" takes all the energies happier characters in other people's novels might lavish on the issues of the day.

Life for Julian Green's creations is truly Hell, Hell medieval-style, where the flesh alternates between burning and crawling and the soul is never requited by the here-and-now. Real wars, even on a global scale, do perhaps take on a slightly removed quality when you realize that your creator has turned *you* into the deadliest battlefield of all, upon which your flesh wages war against your spirit till one kills the other.

"I cheat the violence that forms the basis of my nature by writing books," wrote Green on March 4, 1929. It is a revealing progression of his own soul that his newest heroine, shortly before her death, accuses God of sometimes cheating to save a soul. Has Karin unmasked her creator? I believe she has, and I believe Green knows it when he allows her to say to herself with irony, "Get out of this novel . . . Escape the edifying ending."

And she walks off the page and down into the soft spring Copenhagen night and gets herself murdered in a couple of minutes by two drunken sailors who remember her as "The German Woman" who gave herself to Nazi officers during the occupation. We are to understand that her young life has gone almost vertically downhill as a result of abandoning her maidenhood and her religious faith to a French youth named Roger who showed up in her city for a desperate binge of prewar pleasure in the summer of 1939.

Roger narrates the first half of "The Other One," "Enjoying myself was the most important thing in my life," he hastens to tell us, and relates his story in a curious, urgent mixture of self-justification and self-flagellation. He is so divided against himself as he goes singlemindedly after his "prey" that we are hard put to decide whether he is supposed to be Everyman or one of the Sins that stalk him. In an amusing, grotesque scene at the Vivex restaurant, when his florid, middle-aged procuratrix arrives instead of the beautiful Danish prostitute he has ordered, and gluts herself at his baffled expense on lobster, eel, aquavit and beer, he becomes, briefly, sympathetically human. But for the rest of the time he is allegorical. He is Lust or Cynicism as he appropriates the body and soul of 19-year-old Karin. He is Self-Righteousness costumed as Repentance and Salvation when, a decade later, having become a Catholic convert as a result of his war experiences, he makes a special pilgrimage back to the city of his sensual crime to get Karin to go back to church.

Roger does not gain his independence as a character, but Karin takes us over in the second half of the book. Her struggles against the despairing lust Roger left as his legacy, against the ostracisms of her countrymen, against her own masochism and fatalism bequeathed her by her creator, and, finally, her unsuccessful attempt to convince the postwar Roger that he can love both her *and* his jealous God ("The Other One"), are narrated with wit, nerve and insightful rebellion. Her valiant fight wins her a heroic niche in the Julian Green gallery of doomed fictional beings. If the author has provided a Heaven to match his Hell, Karin certainly deserves to be in it.

Green was born in 1900 of American parents who had moved to Paris the year before. He was a lonely child who liked to read accounts of torture, and he was passionately attached to his mother, a Southern belle of extreme Puritanical upbringing. When she discovered him playing with himself beneath the covers, she ran and got a kitchen knife and threatened to "cut it off!" Once she told him that if he were ever to do something wrong she would rather see him dead at her feet. She died, to his very great grief, when he was 14. Two years later he converted to Roman Catholicism.

In one of his sermons, Donne said that man was "a sick god." Julian Green knows that quote. It is recorded in his journal.

And when a sick god becomes a novelist, well . . . now Karin has gone to join the ghostly ranks of Green characters who know.

Gail Godwin's novels are "The Perfectionists" and "Glass People."

© The New York Times.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

S	T	A	T	■	C	O	L	E	S	■	O	P	E	N
O	R	L	O	■	A	R	O	S	E	■	R	O	T	O
F	I	L	L	I	N	G	S	T	A	T	I	O	N	S
T	O	O	L	I	C	A	S	E	■	M	I	S	L	A	Y
■	■	■	C	O	S	■	■	P	I	L	O	■	■	■
S	A	V	A	N	T	■	T	A	L	E	N	T	E	D
P	U	L	L	S	A	B	O	N	E	R	■	A	S	E
A	R	I	L	■	■	L	I	E	■	■	A	N	S	A
N	A	E	■	D	R	I	L	L	M	A	S	T	E	R
G	E	T	A	R	I	S	E	■	A	S	P	E	N	S
■	■	■	R	O	O	S	■	■	T	S	U	■	■	■
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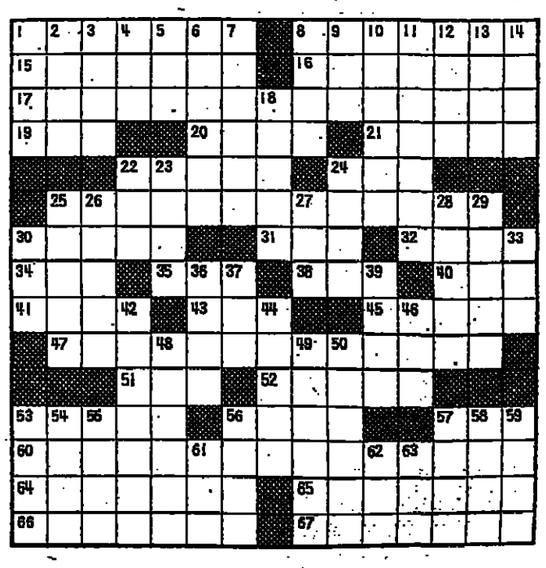
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Sicily's capital
8 Penna. city
15 Postponed in a way
16 Typhoid Mary, for one
17 Words by Henry, with 60 Across
19 Convened
20 Resins
21 Office girl
22 "You——right!"
24 Serviceman's haven
25 Words by Henry, with 47 Across
30 Kind of landing
31 Jacques's vacation time
32 Theater signs
34 One: Ger.
35 Old French coin
38 Bow
40 Northern sea bird
41 Thought
43 "End —— Man"
45 Friendship
47 See 25 Across
51 Expert
52 Tourist attractions
53 "—— all ye faithful . . ."
56 Paint thinner, for short
57 Medic's org.
60 See 17 Across
64 Kind of standing
65 Sender's concern
66 Does an usher-ing job
67 Malign

DOWN

1 Greek letters
2 Signal-code word
3 Northern European
4 N.T. book: Abbr.
5 East Coast highway sign
6 Believer in Allah
7 In scoring position
8 Book of N.T.
9 Gibbon
10 Lock of hair: Fr.
11 Henry and others
12 River to the Seine
13 —— signs
14 Cartoonist
18 Jacques's school
22 Gardner
23 Subsequent: Prefix
24 Over: Ger.
25 Name in early music
26 —— sanctum
27 Call —— day
28 Characteristic
29 Age group
30 Garland
33 —— high
36 Spelunker's spot
37 Take advantage of
39 Normandy city
42 Spore
44 Island off Germany
46 Parents
48 Summer drink
49 Zeus's captive
50 Drunks, for short
53 Rubáiyát name
54 Attended
55 Quebec cheeses
56 Regions: Abbr.
57 Way off
58 Russian aircraft
59 To —— (perfectly)
61 Shack
62 Recipe Meas.
63 Native: Suffix



هكذا من الأصل

Mayer Upsets Nastase

Amateur Is Wimbledon's Giant-Killer



Bjorn Borg

By Fred Tupper

WIMBLEDON, England, July 1. —Incredibly, Ilie Nastase has been beaten at Wimbledon. Top seed, reigning champion at Forest Hills, Paris and Rome and an odds-on favorite to take Wimbledon, he was outgunned and outguessed yesterday by Alex Mayer of Wayne, N.J., 6-4, 8-6, 6-3, 6-4.

The man who is considered the world's best professional was beaten by an amateur, who under American collegiate rules is not allowed to accept prize money.

There were other notable upsets or near upsets. Chris Evert was love-4 down in the 3d set before winning from Janet Young, better known as Evonne Goolagong's doubles partner. The sensational 17-year-old Bjorn Borg took the first two sets and was 5-4 and 40-love in the 3d set against Szaboks Branyi of Hungary and still had to go five sets to win. And seventh-seeded Owen Davidson of Australia was knocked out by 18-year-old Vijay Amritraz of India.

All that paled with the enormity of Mayer's triumph. The 21-year-old Stanford University political science student came here straight from winning the NCAA championships at Princeton on "eq tous cas" and had to make the adjustment to grass. The match, thought to be an easy one for Nastase, this year's star attraction, was put on No. 2 court. Nastase normally would have rated center court.

It didn't seem important when Mayer broke service in the very first game but the pattern was established. He was returning service beautifully, taking the ball on the rise and keeping it low and deep. And he had planned, because Nastase stands far back to receive, to serve the ball slow and wide to pull the Romanian off court.

Wonderful Reflexes

Tactically this was sound, but the difference as they joined battle was the wonderful reflexes of Mayer. Nastase is the quickest mover in the game, a man who grins at his own creations and is at his best when fashioning little off-balance shots around the net in a cat and mouse act.

Mayer beat him to the punch. He had the first set at 6-4, as a Nastase forehand unsighted by the linespeople was ruled out by the umpire.

At 1-2 in the 2d set, Mayer double-faulted twice to lose service. Bravely, he broke back, rushing the net to volley winners and swinging a backhand down the line to 2-3. He had another break point at 5-all, but Nastase aced him. Finally, a forehand rifled through the middle put Mayer at 7-6 as he held service to go two sets up.

There was consternation in the terraces and long faces in the committee room. Nastase, the big attraction, was in danger. With the pros boycotting the championships, he and Borg have been the star draws.

Nastase was serious now. He banged a ball near the line judge who had foot-faulted him earlier and tried his best. He broke Mayer's service to go 2-love and lost that back, but a backhand pass from the base line put him at set point, and another backhand flashed across court, tumbled Mayer off balance for the set at 8-6.

Everyone concerned breathed a little easier. It was still possible for Ilie to take it. After all, he had won 53 out of his last 54 matches and who was Mayer anyway? Hardly anyone in the press box seemed to know.

At 1-1, Mayer wielded his battle ax. He banged a volley into the clear, struck a roaring forehand across court and, at game point rammed that low, lovely backhand down the line for the break. That was it. There was a little scare at the end. Serving for the match, he was at 30-40 as Nastase made a desperate gamble for the big winner, but Mayer was firm in the cluth. A Nastase backhand fell low into the net. It was over.

Never Expected It

"I never expected it," Mayer said. "I lost to him in two sets at Orange last year. My best triumph before was beating Kodes at Forest Hills, N.Y. I thought Nastase was outstanding. He gave me a point on a mistaken call. He was a perfect gentleman as far as I was concerned."

In the quarterfinals is fifth-seeded Jimmy Connors, his kicking service and double-barreled shots too much for Bernard Mitton, the 18-year-old from South Africa. Bustling about, Connors won, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2, to place two Americans in the last eight. Bob McKinley didn't make it. He took third-seeded Roger Taylor to four sets and saved a few match points, but weight of stroke beat him, 6-1, 7-5, 6-3.

Second-seeded Kodes of Czechoslovakia won from Jaidip Mukerjea of India in four sets; fourth-seeded Alex Metreveli of Russia in three sets from John Feaver of Britain; and eighth-seeded Jurgen Fassbender, Friday's hero, in three-sets from fellow-German Hans Pohmann, while seventh-seeded Davidson went down to the brilliant Amritraz.

In women's tennis, the Chris Evert of this Wimbledon is not recognizable as last year's marvel who led Evonne Goolagong by one set and 3-0. She was moving along nicely at 6-3 and 3-2 yesterday against Janet Young, ranked 8th in Australia, and suddenly seemed enveloped in a cocoon. Helplessly, she dropped eight games running, with Miss Young a point from 5-1 before it occurred to Chris to lob. Miss Young had been hurtling forward; the lobs drove her back.

Chris won five games in a row. At 7-6, two winning backhands put her at 30-15. She hoisted two lobs to the baseline for the match, 6-3, 3-6, 8-6.

Defending champion Billie Jean King, considered by many experts to be the best volleyer in women's tennis, missed three volleys in succession to lose the second set to aggressive Lesley Hunt of Australia. That inspired Mrs. King to win the deciding set, 6-0. She finished her match at 6-4, 5-7, 6-0. She will meet Kerry Melville, an old nemesis, in the quarterfinals on Monday. Miss Melville had a tigerish struggle with Peggy Michel of Pacific Palisades, Calif.—who had to qualify to get in—6-2, 3-6, 6-4.

Virginia Wade, as ever unhappy at Wimbledon, lost in straight sets, 4-6, 6-3, 7-5. Top-seeded Margaret Court defeated Glynnis Coles of Britain and will meet eighth-seeded Olga Morozova in the next round. Rosie Casals won from 19-year-old Kris Kemmer from Los Angeles, and Evonne Goolagong, eyes sparkling and keen for a fight, easily defeated Patti Hogan, 6-0, 6-1.

Tennis Results

WOMEN'S SINGLES

(Fourth Round)

Margaret Court, Australia, d. Glynis Coles, Britain, 6-1, 6-4; Evonne Goolagong, Australia, d. Patty Hogan, U.S., 6-0, 6-1; Rosie Casals, U.S., d. Kristie Kemmer, U.S., 6-3, 6-3; Kerry Melville, Australia, d. Peggy Michel, U.S., 6-3, 3-6, 6-4; Virginia Wade, Britain, d. Françoise Durr, France, 4-6, 6-3, 7-5; Chris Evert, U.S., d. Janet Young, Australia, 6-3, 3-6, 8-6; Billy Jean King, U.S., d. Lesley Hunt, Australia, 6-4, 5-7, 6-0.

MEN'S SINGLES

(Fourth Round)

Roger Taylor, Britain, d. Bob McKinley, U.S., 6-1, 7-6, 6-3, 7-5; Jim Connors, U.S., d. Bernie Mitton, South Africa, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2; Bjorn Borg, Sweden, d. Szaboks Baranyi, Hungary, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, 5-7, 6-1; Alex Mayer, U.S., d. Ilie Nastase, Romania, 6-4, 8-6, 6-3, 6-4; Alex Metreveli, U.S.S.R., d. John Feaver, Britain, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3; Vijay Amritraj, India, d. Owen Davidson, Australia, 7-5, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4; Jan Kodes, Czechoslovakia, d. Jaidip Mueria, India, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3.

3 Boycotters Of Wimbledon Are Suspended

LONDON, July 1 (UPI).—The British Lawn Tennis Association decided today to ban Wimbledon rebels Mark Cox, Graham Stilwell and Gerald Battrick from British tournaments until further notice.

The three are members of the Association of Tennis Professionals, which boycotted the current Wimbledon tennis championships because of the suspension of Yugoslavia's Nikki Pilic.

LTA Secretary Basil Reay, who is also secretary of the international federation, said, "What it all means is that they may not play in tournaments in Britain at present."

The Scoreboard

BOXING—At Chicago, heavyweight Bob Stallings of New York scored an upset split decision over Chicago's Mac Foster in a 10-round bout. The defeat was only the third in 33 fights for Foster, whose previous losses were to Jerry Quarry and Mohammad Ali.



Associated Press.

GIANT-KILLER—Alex Mayer of the United States seems to be in flight during match against Ilie Nastase.

Stewart Leads Standings

Peterson Triumphant In French Grand Prix

LE CASTELLET, France, July 1 (UPI).—Swede Ronnie Peterson, in a John Player Special, won the French Grand Prix Formula One auto race, today, for his first grand prix victory.

Jacky Stewart of Scotland was fourth on the sun-baked, 5.8 kilometer Paul Ricard track to move ahead of Emerson Fittipaldi of Brazil in the World Drivers Championship standings.

Fittipaldi was involved in a minor multi-car accident on the 42d lap of the 54-lap, 314.2 kilometer course. Fittipaldi's John Player Special Ford was abandoned at the side of the track and he ran back to the pits unharmed.

The smash-up also damaged South African Jody Scheckter's McLaren Ford, and he was forced out of the race with suspension trouble after completing one more lap.

François Cevert of France finished second in his Tyrrell Ford. Scheckter took the lead from the start and was fighting off Fittipaldi's attack when the two cars touched on the last turn before the pit straight-away. Both cars spun out.

After his victory, Peterson said: "It's fantastic. I am overjoyed. It is without doubt my greatest race and one I will remember for a long time.

"I knew Stewart was behind me and pressing hard. I kept watching the pit signals, but with just a few laps left I knew I had enough lead to win. I just concentrated on keeping the car on the track," Peterson said.

Just two weeks ago, Peterson led through almost the entire Swedish Grand Prix before being beaten by Denis Hulme of New Zealand when Peterson lost air pressure in a tire and faded to second.

Carlos Reutemann of Argentina finished third in a Brabham, and Jacky Ickx of Belgium took fifth in a Ferrari.

The three points that Stewart won for his fourth-place finish boosted him into a 52-51 point lead over Fittipaldi in World Drivers Championship standings.

RACE RESULTS

1. Ronnie Peterson, Sweden, John Player Special Ford, one hour 41 minutes 36.52 seconds, average speed 185.263 kph (111.9 mph).
2. Francois Cevert, France, Tyrrell Ford, 1:42.17.44; 3. Carlos Reutemann, Argentina, Brabham, 1:42.22.80; 4. Jacky Stewart, Scotland, Tyrrell Ford, 1:42.22.45; 5. Jackie Ickx, Belgium, Ferrari, 1:42.25.42; 6. James Hunt, Britain, March Ford, 1:42.53.06. 7. Arturio Merzario, Italy, Ferrari, 1:43.05.71 ; 8. Denis Hulme, New Zealand, McLaren, 1:43.06.05; 9. Niki Lauda, Austria, Marlboro-BRM, 1:43.22.28; 10. Graham Hill, Britain, Embassy Shadow Ford, one lap back.

DRIVERS' STANDINGS

1. Jackie Stewart, Scotland, 52.
2. Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil, 51.
3. François Cevert, France, 31.
4. Denis Hulme, New Zealand and Ronnie Peterson, Sweden, both with 19.
6. Peter Revson, U.S., 11.
7. Jackie Ickx, Belgium, 8.
8. Arturio Merzario, Italy, Carlos Reutemann, Brazil, both with 6.
10. George Follmer, U.S., 5.

Sunday: Murcer, White Lead Yanks to Sweep

NEW YORK, July 1 (UPI).—Bobby Murcer drove in three runs in the nightcap today with a squeeze bunt single and his 14th homer and Fred Beene pitched eight innings of five-hit relief to spark the New York Yankees to an 11-3 victory over the Cleveland Indians for a sweep of their doubleheader.

Roy White, batting .427 over the last 11 games, tripled home two runs and scored another in the opener as the Yankees scored a 5-2 triumph. White also collected a triple and a two-run homer in the nightcap.

The double victory stretched the Yankees' winning streak at Yankee Stadium to 13 games.

Murcer, who scored a run with a bunt single in the first inning, snapped a 2-3 tie in the third with his homer off starter Tom Timmerman, following a one-out double by Matty Alou.

Tigers 5, Orioles 3
Tigers 1, Orioles 0

At Detroit, Mickey Stanley's ninth home run of the season rewarded Mickey Lolich's four-hitter with a 1-0 victory in the second game after John Hiller earned his 17th save in the first game victory, 5-3, over the Baltimore Orioles, giving the Tigers their seventh victory in eight games.

Manager Earl Weaver of Baltimore, already in a foul mood because of a key hit-batsman call in the first game, protested the second game because he claimed designated-hitter Frank Howard illegally warmed up Lolich before three innings in the second game.

Dave McNally made his 100th complete game in the major leagues a six-hitter but was victimized for his fifth shutout of his 10 losses. He has won six.

Pirates 6, Expos 2
Pirates 5, Expos 4

At Pittsburgh, rookie Fernando Gonzales' two-run triple keyed a five-run outburst in the fourth inning, propelling the Pirates to an 8-4 victory and a sweep of their doubleheader with Montreal.

The Pirates—who have won five straight and seven of their last nine—took the first game, 6-2.

Jim Rooker picked up his second victory against two losses in the second game, although he needed relief help from Dave Giusti.

Mets 6, Cubs 5
Cubs 6, Mets 5

At Chicago, Randy Hundley smashed a three-run homer with two out in the bottom of the ninth inning to lift the Cubs to a 6-5 victory over New York after the Mets had taken the Cubs in the opener, 6-5.

New York relief ace Tug McGraw, who picked up his 10th save in the opener for Jerry Koosman, served up Hundley's seventh homer of the year to suffer his third straight loss after no victories. The victory gave the Cubs a 7 1/2-game lead in the National League East.

Brewers 9, Red Sox 5

At Boston, Dave May had three hits, drove in two runs and scored three as Milwaukee clubbed the Red Sox, 9-5, in the first game of a doubleheader.

Jim Colborn was tagged for 14 hits in 8 1/3 innings but picked up his 11th victory against three losses with the ninth-inning relief help of Frank Linzy.

Reds 4, Dodgers 3

In the National League, at Cincinnati, Al King's pinch-hit three-run homer, with two out in the ninth inning, off Don Sutton gave the Reds a 4-3 victory over Los Angeles in the first game of a doubleheader.

The Reds were trailing, 3-1, when Tony Perez opened the ninth inning with a long drive to center which bounced off Willie Davis' glove for a double. Two outs later, Johnny Bench, batting for Dave Concepcion, was given an intentional pass. King, batting for Bill Plummer, then slammed a ball over the right-field fence for his second homer of the season.

Phils 1, Cardinals 0

At St. Louis, Dick Rethven pitched a two-hitter and Greg Luzinski knocked in the only run of the game with an eighth-inning single as Philadelphia defeated the Cardinals, 1-0.

Bill Robinson's single started the Philadelphia eighth off loser Bob Gibson, now 7-8. Denny Doyle sacrificed Robinson to second and Gibson intentionally walked Del Unser. Luzinski came through with his single to centerfield, scoring Robinson.

Giants 14, Braves 6

At Atlanta, San Francisco exploded for nine runs—three of them on a homer by Garry Maddox—off four pitchers in the eighth inning to rout the Braves, 14-6, in the first game of a doubleheader.

The Braves had taken a 6-5 lead in the bottom of the seventh on a two-run homer by Darrell Evans, his 31st of the season.

But the first three pitchers the Braves used in the eighth couldn't get anyone out and, before the fourth, Tom House finally got the side retired. He had given up the three-run homer to Maddox and a bases-empty homer to Dave Kingman.

Astros 6, Padres 4

At Houston, Don Wilson pitched a seven-hitter and slammed a two-run double to lead the Astros to a 6-4 victory over San Diego, ending a three-game losing streak.

Wilson, 6-8, gave up a run in the first and yielded another in the seventh after the Astros had taken a 6-1 lead. He struck out six and walked two in going the route for the fifth time in 18 starts.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	43	33	.566	—
Baltimore	37	31	.544	2
Milwaukee	37	36	.507	4 1/2
Boston	35	35	.500	5
Detroit	37	38	.493	5 1/2
Cleveland	27	48	.360	15 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	42	35	.545	—
Minnesota	39	33	.542	1/2
Chicago	38	33	.535	1
California	39	35	.527	1 1/2
Kansas City	42	38	.525	1 1/2
Texas	25	46	.352	14

Saturday's Results

Milwaukee at Boston, rain.
New York 7, Cleveland 3.
Detroit 4, Baltimore 1.
Oakland 3, Chicago 2.
Kansas City 8, 4, Texas 3, 2.
Minnesota 6, California 3.

Friday's Results

Texas 3, Kansas City 0.
Baltimore 9, Detroit 2.
New York 7, Cleveland 2.
Chicago 4, Oakland 3.
Minnesota 4, California 6.
Milwaukee at Boston, rain.

Sunday's Games

New York 11, 5, Cleveland 3, 2.
Detroit 5, 1, Baltimore 3, 0.
Chicago at Oakland.
Brewers 9, Boston 5.
Minnesota 8, California 3.
Kansas City 8, 4, Texas 3, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	46	32	.590	—
St. Louis	37	37	.500	7
Montreal	34	37	.479	8 1/2
Pittsburgh	34	38	.472	9
Philadelphia	35	40	.467	9 1/2
New York	32	39	.451	10 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	51	27	.654	—
San Francisco	45	34	.570	6 1/2
Houston	43	36	.544	8 1/2
Cincinnati	39	37	.513	11
Atlanta	33	45	.423	18
San Diego	25	52	.325	25 1/2

Saturday's Results

New York 2, Chicago 1.
Pittsburgh 5, Montreal 1.
Los Angeles 8, Cincinnati 7.
Atlanta 5, San Francisco 2.
St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 8.
San Diego 3, Houston 0.

Friday's Results

Chicago 4, New York 3.
Los Angeles 12, Atlanta 2.
Cincinnati 4, San Diego 0.
Pittsburgh 5, Montreal 0.
San Francisco 14, Houston 3.
St. Louis 2, Philadelphia 1.

Sunday's Games

Pittsburgh 6, 8, Montreal 2, 4.
Los Angeles at Cincinnati.
New York 6, 5, Chicago 5, 6.
San Francisco 14, Atlanta 6.
Philadelphia 1, St. Louis 0.
Houston 6, San Diego 4.

Saturday: Evans Paces Atlanta Past Giants, 5-2

ATLANTA, July 1 (UPI).—Darrell Evans drove in three runs with his 20th home run and a sacrifice fly to spark the Atlanta Braves to a 5-2 victory yesterday over the San Francisco Giants.

Evans' homer, which bettered by one his previous season high set last year, came in the first inning after a one-out double by Ralph Garr.

Winner Roric Harrison, 3-2, had a one-hit shutout going through five innings but was lifted for reliever Ron Reed in the sixth when the Giants got to him for two more hits and an unearned run. That run came on a sacrifice fly by Willie McCovey.

The loss was charged to Tom Bradley, 6-7, who worked only the first three innings.

Dodgers 8, Reds 7

At Cincinnati, Manny Mota doubled and came home on Lee Lacy's two-out single off reliever Ed Sprague in the 13th inning, giving Los Angeles an 8-7 victory over the Reds.

George Culver, the last of five Dodger pitchers, blanked the Reds over the last two innings to pick up his fourth victory against four losses. The loss was the third straight against no victories for Sprague, one of six pitchers used by the Reds in the game.

Mets 2, Cubs 1

CHICAGO, July 1 (UPI).—Southpaw Jon Matlack scattered five hits and Willie Mays doubled home a run to lead New York to a 2-1 triumph over the Cubs.

Matlack, 5-10, struck out seven and walked four. Matlack survived an eighth-inning showdown by striking out Ron Santo with two men on and two out.

Padres 3, Astros 0

At Houston, Steve Arlin pitched a three-hit shutout and Dave Roberts drove in two runs with a double and a single to pace San Diego to a 3-0 triumph over the slumping Astros.

Arlin, now 4-5, didn't allow a runner past first base and gave up only one walk. He struck out seven in pitching his first shutout in 11 starts this season.

Cardinals 9, Phils 8

At St. Louis, Lou Brock's two-run single and Ted Sizemore's two-run double were the key hits as the Cardinals erupted for eight runs off former teammate Steve Carlton and then held off a late Philadelphia rally to edge the Phils, 9-8.

The Redbirds, winners of 17 of their last 22 home games, knocked Carlton out with two runs in the fifth, making it 8-1.

Pirates 5, Expos 1

At Pittsburgh, the Pirates scored the first three runs of a five-run third-inning rally without a hit and went on to beat Montreal, 5-1, behind the seven-hit pitching of Nelson Briles and Ramon Hernandez.

It was the Pirates' third straight victory and fifth in their last six games, and raised Briles's record to 6-7.

A's 3, White Sox 2

In the American League, at Oakland, two home runs by Reggie Jackson and another by Sal Bando sent Wilbur Wood down to his sixth straight defeat as the A's regained first place in the American League West with a 3-2 decision over Chicago.

Wood, now 14-11, was touched for back-to-back homers by Bando and Jackson in the first inning and Jackson's 16th round-tripper snapped a 2-2 tie in the fourth. Bando's home run was his 15th, equalling his entire 1972 total.

Yankees 7, Indians 3

At New York, Roy White's pair of doubles and a single combined with a costly error by Cleveland third-baseman Buddy Bell enabled the Yankees to win their 11th straight home victory, 7-3, over Cleveland.

Mel Stottlemyre went all the way for New York, giving up only four hits to raise his record to 10-7.

Tigers 4, Orioles 1

At Detroit, Mike Strahler and John Hiller checked Baltimore on just four hits and the Tigers snapped a five-game Oriole winning streak with a 4-1 victory.

Duke Sims and Tony Taylor singled home three runs between them and Mickey Stanley hit his eighth home run of the season to help make it easier for Strahler, making only his second American League start.

Royals 8, Rangers 3
Royals 4, Rangers 2

At Arlington, Texas, Amos Otis accounted for two runs with a home run and a run-scoring single to lead Kansas City to a 4-2 victory in the second game and a sweep of a twinight double header against the Rangers.

A two-run seventh inning put the Royals in front and Steve Hovley's first homer of the year in the eighth provided the insurance for Kansas City's 8-3 victory in the opener.

Twins 6, Angels 3

At Anaheim, Calif., designated-hitter Tony Oliva collected four hits in five at-bats to drive in three runs and Joe Lis added a two-run double as Minnesota defeated the Angels, 6-3.

The Twins' second straight victory over California enabled them to advance into second place in the American League West, just one-half game behind Oakland.

Chart Accuses Pitcher Perry As 'Waterball Affair' Culprit

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, July 1 (NYT).—According to a secret report leaked to The New York Times, Gaylord Jackson Perry, the Cleveland operative, threw 30 spitballs against the New York Yankees on Friday night.

The disclosure adds a new dimension to the waterball affair, which concerns the clandestine moistening of a baseball by Perry.

Most of the fans, and Perry, were unaware that a Yankee pitcher secretly prepared a pitching chart of Perry's deliveries to the Bronx Bombers during the game, which the Yanks won, 7-2.

When the game ended, the chart was quietly handed to a Times reporter. The newsman then took the chart to the American Broadcasting Company television studios, where tapes were replayed of Perry's motions before every pitch.

It was discovered that there was one constant before every alleged "spitball"—Perry tugged the inside of his left sleeve with his right hand. That's the one that throws ball. He did not touch the inside of the sleeve before throwing balls that the Yankee pitcher said were not spitters.

For several years, there were strong rumors that Perry, a towering, genial, 35-year-old Southerner, did something to a baseball that was beyond the rules. But last Monday the Yanks' Bobby Murcer brought the waterball affair into the open by claiming that Commissioner of Baseball Bowie Kuhn was "gutless" for not prosecuting Perry. On Friday, just a few hours before Perry was again to face the Yanks, Murcer was fined $250 for his statement.

"Look at my fingers," said Murcer, after his fine. "Do you see anything?" He had smeared a dab of K-Y, a lubricating jelly that was not intended for baseballs, on the tips of his first two fingers. "That's the stuff Perry uses."

Actually, if Perry does indeed use the substance, he would then be throwing a greaseball. In any event, foreign substances on a baseball were outlawed almost 50 years ago.

The spitter is probably the most difficult pitch to hit. It is thrown as hard as a fast ball—but then suddenly dips. There are different theories to explain why a moistened ball does this trick.

Some people believe that because the friction on the moist spot is much different from the rest of the ball, as the ball rotates through the air the moistened spot tends to "slide," causing the drop.

Others say that when a pitcher places his fingers on the moist area and then throws, he gets less spin on the ball, causing the drop. Others claim there's more spin. Whatever the reason, the ball, which comes in on a straight line, drops like a stone in water.

Perry is amused by all of this. He entered the locker room before game time and picked up a thick cardboard box that was sitting on his bench. It was heavily bound with masking tape. He karate-chopped the box in half with one blow.

"Well, lookee here," he said. "My new hat. I'm gonna wear a new one for Ralph Houk. He claims my other hats smell funny." Houk, the Yankee manager, said that Perry's hat smelled like manure, presumably from concealing the spitball material.

"Did they fine Murcer?" asked Perry. When told that Kuhn had, the big Indian shook his head in sympathy.

"Bobby was just saying that after a loss, in the excitement. I like him. He's just trying to win. So am I."

Ex-Champ Tests Himself Tonight

By Bernard Kirsch

LONDON, July 1 (IHT).—Joe Frazier is not doing badly for an "ugly beat-up fella" but he used to be doing better.

Until early this year, the former slaughterhouse worker was rich and the ruler of the boxing world. Now he is only rich. And though, at 29, he says he doesn't have a point to prove, he can't afford to get beat up anymore.

Tomorrow night, Frazier will have his first bout since he was destroyed in two rounds by George Foreman and lost his heavyweight title. He will be testing himself against Englishman Joe Bugner in a scheduled 12-round bout at Earls Court here. Bugner, 23, is the heavyweight champion of Europe who lost a 12-round decision last year to Muhammad Ali. Frazier has not fought 12 rounds since he beat Ali two years ago.

"I'm in the best shape I've ever been in. I've trained harder for this fight than any other," Frazier said yesterday after he completed his final workout. The former champion's arms appeared as powerful as ever and the crowd of several hundred at the Empire Ballroom, a dance hall in the evening, applauded Frazier as he beat the punching bag. The bag did not try to hit back. Bugner, as best as he is able, will.

Building His Confidence

The boxing crowd—out-of-town promoters in to see Frazier, old-time trainers and fighters—has been building Bugner's confidence the past week by whispering in his ear that the former champion "has lost his timing," "that the Foreman loss has taken a lot out of him," and that Frazier "looks a little slow." Bugner must count on those negative factors. He is a 3-to-1 underdog.

Bugner, like Foreman, is 6 feet, 4 inches tall. The resemblance between the two ends there and, though he cannot hurt Frazier, he could make him look silly and awkward as the Philadelphia fighter will try for a quick knockout. He has a point to prove.

Frazier's manager, Yancey Durham, says that Bugner was picked as Joe's first test because, "You got anybody else for me to fight?" He said the other ranking heavyweights were all busy or did not want to fight.

Frazier says of Bugner, "I know he's a man. I know he's a human being. I know he's a fighter. That's all I need to know." Those were about the same things he said about Ron Stander and Terry McDaniel, two fighters he pummeled for four rounds each before he met Foreman and who helped him "pay the rent" and "enjoy living."

I've Worked Hard

"I talk to people and they say they like life, and I tell them I like living," Frazier said after the workout, and while he was listening to the soul music on the tape-recorder which he has taken to all his workouts. "I've worked hard for what I've got. I've put a lot of time into it. I've been cooped up for 12 years."



Joe Frazier relaxes in his dressing room.

What Joe got, which many people who have been cooped up for more than 12 years don't have, is the good life and fancy clothes. He wears big white hats, plaid pants and three-tone shoes. He has a plantation in South Carolina, as many cars as he needs and five children. He can afford them.

He can afford to buy all the electrical equipment he needs for singing and to listen to music; he likes motorcycles, he has motorcycles; he likes to gamble, he gambles. He says, "You never have too much money, but I ain't doing too badly for an ugly beat-up fella."

But he doesn't have everything he wants. Tomorrow night, he'll be starting after it.

Crampton Takes 3d Round Lead In Western Golf

CHICAGO, July 1 (UPI).—Australian Bruce Crampton, an early favorite and pro golf's biggest money-maker this year, swept into the third-round lead of the Western Open Golf tournament yesterday, nudging early leader Hale Irwin and hot challenger Billy Casper aside with a five-under-par round of 66 and a 54-hole total of 201.

Crampton was only two strokes off Friday's 133 pace set by Irwin heading into the three-quarter stage of the 72-hole grind.

He made his run for the lead with four birdies on the first nine holes, and five more coming in. His card was 13 strokes under par for the 54 holes over the 6,654-yard Midlothian Country Club layout, which Crampton called "a not very demanding golf course."

Crampton's view appeared to be borne out by the fact that 45 of the 77 tourney players were under par 71.

"I hit about all my shots solidly. But actually, I didn't have as good fairway positions as I had yesterday," Crampton said.

Italy Cycle Race Won by Merckx

PAVULLO, Italy, July 1 (UPI). —Belgian ace Eddy Merckx sprinted past two Italian cyclists at the finish today to win the City of Pavullo's third test of champions.

Merckx completed the 102-kilometer course that took the cyclists up the hill of the Capuchins and down through the center of this northern Italian town in two hours, 29 minutes.

Franco Bitossi was second and Felice Gimondi third in the same time with fellow Italian Enrico Paolini fourth, 20 seconds back and just ahead of 1971 winner Ole Ritter of Denmark, who was fifth.

French Driver Killed

CLERMONT - FERRAND, France, July 1 (Reuters).—French driver Daniel Rouveyran was killed when his March car crashed into boulders during the Mont Dore road race here today.

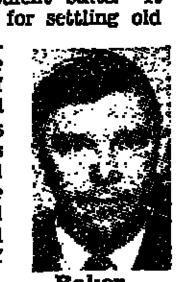
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Observer

A Fall From Rome

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—When Lepidus, Antony and Octavian, later to be Caesar Augustus, had won the civil war and taken power in Rome, they compiled proscription lists of persons to be killed in order to secure serenity in a turbulent state. It was an occasion for settling old scores in blood.



Baker

Each of the three new masters of Rome fattened the death lists with the names of his foes, and in the purge that followed many who had been the best of Rome perished.

Cicero had his head cut off and, at Antony's command, his hands too. The hands had offended Antony by writing the Philippics, a set of orations against Antony. Head and hands, according to Plutarch, were brought to Rome and fastened over the rostra where orators addressed the public. In those days, government really knew how to discourage dissent.

The history is recited here to place President Nixon's "enemy list" in perspective. Compiling lists of enemies whose parts will be nailed over the rostra in the sweet wake of victory is not new with the Nixon administration, and there is no point in getting worked up about that aspect of it.

Half the joy of politics seems to lie in taking revenge on one's enemies. Every administration has its spite list of persons who will not be invited to do the fox trot in the East Room, and in Washington men of decency and sensibility commonly pride themselves upon being on it.

A difficulty becomes manifest. When half the job of politics lies in taking vengeance after the campaign, we are in trouble, for the other half obviously lies in the campaigning itself. This leaves no joy for the business of governing, which is what these people are supposed to be elected to do.

* * *

This may explain why so much of the governing that goes on these days is so inferior. The politicians, tending to look upon it as strong men look upon housework, more and more leave it up to nonpoliticians—hired hands answerable not to the governed but only to the boss.

If the boss has odd whims, as Mr. Nixon apparently had, with his appetite for being made to feel beleaguered, maligned and surrounded by potential betrayers, it is probably inevitable that the hired hands will try to satisfy them.

Henry Kissinger did when he engaged in wiretapping to test friends and colleagues for possible treason against the boss, and Mr. Kissinger is commonly cited as the elegant spirit of this particular White House staff, a lonely diamond in a goat's ear.

It is not surprising then that coarser spirits should have found enemies for the President lurking in every edition of the paper, infesting stage and screen and television and even, as in the case of Joe Namath, tossing the football at Shea Stadium.

One imagines the President crying, "Enemies! Enemies! Have I no friends?" after the latest proscription list has been laid before him. What! Even Barbra Streisand is not to be trusted? Such lists must have comforted old Stalin in his final paranoiac days, but surely President Nixon could not have scanned these lists without grieving.

Without pondering why the enemies were so many.

* * *

When compared to the proscriptions of the Second Triumvirate, details of the Nixon "enemy list" make our time seem shabby and ignoble. There is a certain barbaric grandeur in being killed for ending on the losing political side, at least if one is spared the pious mockery of a trial.

Politicians who would coolly kill the losers without hypocrisy about legality must be credited with high style. How seamy, by contrast, was to be the fate of those on the Nixon "enemy list." They were to be "screwed." As the memo passed from Mr. Dean to Messrs. Haldeman and Ehrlichman put it, the White House would "use the available federal machinery to screw our political *enemies*."

After determining "how we can best screw them," a Mr. Nofziger would "give them a hard time" and "do a job" on them. "Screwing" was apparently to be piecemeal destruction—blackening of reputation, harassing court actions and internal revenue pressures, attempts to wipe out the victim's capital—all those mean-spirited bureaucratic murder techniques which we have developed for destroying political victims without blood.

That is "screwing." The Romans at least had style.

Waverley Root

1940: From Spain and Portugal to the U.S.

PARIS (IHT).—In September, 1940, at the beginning of World War II, I bought a car, one of the very last off the Citroën assembly line before it shifted to turning out tanks; it had occurred to me that situations might very easily arise in which it would be advisable to be in possession of independent means of transportation. Foresightedly, I at once stowed a 5-gallon can of gasoline in the trunk (possibly an illegal act) in anticipation of possible emergencies.

There were none between the time when I left Paris in the wake of a fleeing French government (IHT, June 11) and when I arrived at St.-Jean-de-Luz, the war in France temporarily over (IHT, June 19). Though many private drivers had trouble refueling, I had none. I was traveling under shelter of a military "order of mission," signed by a general with whom I had never enjoyed the slightest contact (how I wangled it I no longer remember), and this entitled me to fill my tank with army gasoline.

Thus, 33 years ago, on June 25 when I learned in St.-Jean-de-Luz that the Spanish frontier had at last been opened for refugee Americans, it did not matter that my tank was almost dry and that there was no gas for sale anywhere in the frontier region, all available supplies having been exhausted by those who had preceded us. The five gallons, after 10 months of voyaging, were still untapped. I upended it over my tank, and poured into the car what proved to be just about enough gasoline to finish the trip.

Formalities

Gas was a real problem for the escaping Americans whose cars stretched back in a line several miles long at Hendaye, where we had spent the night waiting for the Spanish frontier to open.

It took hours for us to inch our way toward the frontier, where unhurried Spanish border officials were passing us meticulously through all the formalities. This gave time for the pastor of an American church to visit our cars one by one in an attempt to work off on us his abject fear that the Germans might turn up before we got safely across the frontier. It seemed to be his impression that Hitler had launched the invasion of France solely to catch him red-handed with his sermons, which he had in his car, and turn him over to the Gestapo for punishment because of their inflammatory nature—a quality his parishioners had failed to remark when he delivered them. I fear he found scant sympathy from persons who had troubles of their own to contend with.

Family life within the confines of the car was not particularly convenient, we discovered at Hendaye. We had our baby daughter in the car and no food except a box of powdered milk. I had to stay at the wheel and move the car forward a foot or two every quarter hour, so my wife walked back to town, where she found no café, hotel or restaurant willing, at any price, to heat a little water to convert the powder into drinkability. She finally walked behind a bar, put some water over a burner herself and produced milk; at least no one dared apply physical force to stop her.

Argue Later

Eventually we reached the French frontier post, were checked out and drove onto the international bridge to Irun, with two or three other cars. On it we found Edgar Ansel Mowrer, Paris correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, in an unenviable position. His car had been passed out of France, but not into Spain; the Spanish government remembered some of the stories which he had written during the Civil War and had not relished them. Eventually he returned to France. At least he was able to go back, but there was another car stranded in the middle of the international bridge which couldn't. It had been there for a week when we passed, with its cargo of a man, his wife and three children. Spain would not let them in and France did not want them back. If a car standing on a road is no place to bring up a family, a car in the middle of a bridge is even worse. Its occupants had been living by cadging food from passing motorists; how much longer they stayed there and which country finally let them in I never learned.

A Spanish official came up to our car to check our names with those who had been cleared to enter Spain through the intervention of the American Consulate. My name was on the list, but not my wife's. "Take the baby and go ahead," my wife said. "I can always go live with my family." At this moment the barrier lifted to let the car ahead pass; I stepped on the accelerator and followed, uninvited. Get into Spain first and argue later, was my idea, but arguing proved unnecessary; my wife was on the list, but under her maiden name.

Spain had not yet completely emerged from the shock of the Civil War. We were given a safe-conduct which specified the route we must take to Bilbao; it was checked at frequent intervals at military roadblocks along the way. The food situation in Spain was grim, but we were lucky enough to find a restaurant, hidden away upstairs in what looked like a private house, with eminently edible food in San Sebastian, where those of us who had French wives had to stop anyway to get their visas. They were entitled to permanent immigration visas as the wives of American citizens, but the consulate explained that it had not been assigned enough "quota numbers" to take care of them, a bit of red tape with which nobody seemed able to cope. So she was given a tourist visa.

I had run out of money by the time we reached Bilbao, so I sold my car. This was illegal, since it had been brought into the country without paying duty, but I got around that by selling it to a government office which was too happy to get hold of it (cars were in great demand in Spain) to raise any objections.

Bullfights

We remained in Bilbao for 10 days, for Portugal refused to receive us until the means for removing us were physically at hand. We had time while waiting to take in three bullfights. At the last corrida, a group of high-ranking German Army officers turned up; the Germans had at last reached the frontier we had so recently crossed, and some of them had made this excursion for distraction. They were seated in places of honor, the matador dedicated a bull to them, and then failed ignominiously to kill it, in a long series of fumbled sword thrusts. The aficionados of Bilbao, a strongly Republican city, cheered lustily for the bull, casting meaningful glances toward the Germans; if the latter understood that the butchery going on in the arena was serving as a pretext for an anti-Nazi demonstration, they suppressed any sign of it.

The word came: our ship had reached Lisbon. We were herded onto a special train, like Lenin traveling in his sealed car to the Finland Station, and delivered directly to the docks. Our train puffed to a stop under the shadow of the towering bulk of the liner dispatched to ferry us home by a protecting if not quite charitable government; we were charged double fare on the grounds that the ship had crossed the Atlantic empty to pick us up. I do not recall that anyone complained at the time.

We crossed 10 feet of wharf from train to gangplank, where we were reminded that we were not expected to leave the ship until it sailed the following noon. The chief event of the voyage, since there were so many newspapermen aboard, was the holding of the regular weekly luncheon of the Anglo-American Press Association of Paris (destined to be the last for some little time) on July 14, Bastille Day, alas. I made one last broadcast from the boat, and then we were in New York.

I had left the United States for France in 1927 with one small tin suitcase and one portable typewriter. I returned to the United States from France with two small tin suitcases and two portable typewriters. Thirteen years' work, 100 percent profit. Not bad.

PEOPLE: *Russians to View 'Uncensored' Dali*



Salvador Dali

A Russian film crew has just completed a documentary on Salvador Dali, an outspoken anti-Communist. Dali allowed director Alexander Asatian to shoot the film on condition that he be allowed to speak his native Catalan without subsequently being dubbed into Russian. The surrealist painter also made them agree that Soviet censors would not cut the film. The hour-long documentary was shot on Spain's Costa Brava at Dali's Figueras birthplace, at the future Dali museum in the same town and at Port Lligat, his seafront home. Dali made frequent costume changes, but wore a beret and fishermen's shoes throughout.

* * *

Spasoje Vitas, 26, survived a 40-minute struggle with bears after falling into a cage at the Belgrade Zoo from the terrace of a restaurant. Other guests threw him a chair, which he used to fend off the beasts until police, firing pistol shots into the air, managed to rescue him.

* * *

Kennedy Space Center employee Joel King and secretary Candy Johnson were married Saturday on a launch pad at the Florida space facility. Surrounded by 70 rockets of the early space age, the groom slipped the ring on his bride's finger in front of a Redstone rocket similar to those that fired the first U.S. satellites into space.

* * *

Former Georgia Governor Lester Maddox has agreed to tell all in a forthcoming ghosted autobiography. "I want to go all the way," the lieutenant governor told a press conference in Atlanta, adding that the book, to be published next spring, will deal with "my times of romance, the times of enterprise on the streets of Atlanta."

* * *

Soviet citizens are almost inevitably refused entry visas into Hong Kong, but poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko was allowed in for several days last week. He reportedly is travelling through the Far East in search of local color for a new series of poems.

* * *

An evening as Uncle Vanya might provide challenge enough to an ordinary actor, as Mel Gussow of The New York Times points out, but it isn't enough for the inexhaustible Nicol Williamson, 34. After he finishes his Chekhov role each night at the Circle-in-the-Square, Williamson treks crosstown to the Eastside Playhouse to put on his own show at 10:45 p.m. Dressed in jeans, he reads poetry (T. S. Eliot), prose (Beckett), and sings pop (backed by by a six-piece combo). Critics are impressed—and not just by his energy. "He manages both worlds," says Gussow. "Casual and charming" says the Associated Press.

* * *

Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson has announced that the call letters of the family radio facility in Austin, Texas, have been changed from KTBC to KLBJ AM-FM. The station had earlier sold its television properties to the Times Mirror Co. of Los Angeles.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

Italy Recovers Renaissance Art

ROME, July 1 (Reuters).—Italy has recovered two priceless Renaissance paintings—stolen in Florence two years ago, it was disclosed today.

The paintings, "Madonna and Child" by Massaccio and the "Drawing of a Gentleman" by Flemish master Hans Memling, are now both in the Foreign Ministry's vaults after their disappearance from the Palazzo Vecchio during a guards' pay strike in 1971.

Rodolfo Siviero, Italy's top art detective, declined to name the thieves because the Florence public prosecutor was investigating the case.

France Cuts Speed Limit

PARIS, July 1 (Reuters).—New traffic laws came into effect in France today restricting speeds on most of the country's roads to 100 kilometers an hour and making obligatory the use of seat belts on most cars. The new speed limit does not apply to superhighways.

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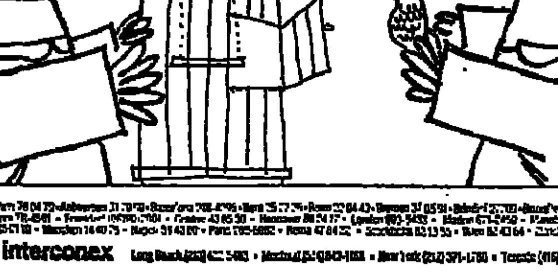
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AKAI INTERNATIONAL
Importer of Akai Stereo Equipment, is looking for a Sales Representative. If you have a working knowledge of stereo and are not opposed to travel. Contact: Mr. McGLASSON, 6079 Buchschlag, Am Siebenstein 4. Tel.: 06103/61014 or 61015.

MARKETING MANAGER-EUROPE: American company now manufacturing its popularly-priced sailboat line in Europe seeks person capable of organizing and directing sales organization in Europe. Superb opportunity. Resume please to: Box 10,502, Herald, Paris.

INTERNATIONAL BANK Opéra district seeks bilingual secretary, English mother tongue, English shorthand a must. Send photo and C.V. to: Mr. GARCIA, 31 R. Danielle-Casanova, Paris (1er), or call: 742-87-39, ext. 334.
CHICKENPLUCKER WANTED—Kentucky Fried Chicken Frankfurt (Germany).

PERSONNEL WANTED

PART-TIME ADVERTISING SPACE salesman or woman for monthly international business periodical. We need about 1/3 of a good sales representative's time to call on our prospects in France, mainly Paris region. Some existing advertisers & large growing list of identified prospects. Remuneration by commission only, must have car & pay own expenses, but very interesting potential. Ideal for housewife with previous sales experience or space salesman with extra time. French speaking, of course. Send sales history. Box 10,501, Herald, Paris.
ORGANIZATION DIRECTOR requires young ladies-men to assist in new promotion plan in Europe. Applicants should be neat in appearance & free to travel extensively in Europe. No experience necessary. Full training given. High earnings. Apply to: Mr. JENSEN, 26 R. Vernet, Paris (8e), 10-6 p.m. daily.
SALESMEN WANTED: Reputable, long-established American Land Company seeks experienced Salesmen to sell Arizona subdivided Lots. Commissions exceed 30%. Arizona Land Research Corp., 2721 N. Central Ave., Box 1,155, Phoenix, Arizona 85004.
JEUNE FILLE-JEUNE FEMME, parlant anglais, standardiste-telexiste, bonne culture générale et présentation, travail dans domaine artistique, 9 h.-12 h. 30, 14 h.-18 h. 30, et samedi matin. Salaire à débattre. Envoyer C.V. et photo: Box 84,076, Herald Tribune, Paris.
AMERICAN FIRM HAS OPENING FOR SECRETARY to director of finance. Some knowledge of bookkeeping would be helpful. Fluent English essential. Shorthand desirable, but not a must. Contact: Miss MERRICK, Paris: 073-34-30.
ENGLISH SPEAKING girls wanted to work behind counter in decent Bar Cafeteria Southern Spain beach. Social security included. Send photo: Enrique Ceballos Ruiz, Capitan Cortes 8 Rota, Cadiz (Spain).
BILINGUAL SECRETARY REQUIRED: French mother tongue, fluent English. Start immediately. Apply in person: American Center, 261 Bld. Raspail, Paris-14e, 14-17 h.
JUNIOR BILINGUAL SECRETARY-TYPIST (French-English), needed for Japanese merchant bank. Write with C.V. & photo to: Miss Daiais, 10 Rue de la Paix, Paris-2e.
AMERICAN FIRM has opening for French junior secretary. Good knowledge English essential. No previous experience necessary. Contact: Miss Merrick, Paris, 073-34-30.
WE NEED one high school guidance counselor. One Junior High math-social studies teacher. American School of Madrid, Apartado 80, Madrid, Spain.
JUNIOR HIGH TEACHER, Math, Social Studies and guidance counselor. American School of Madrid, Apartado 80, Madrid, Spain.
FOR SUMMER we need, 1 bilingual French-German and 1 bilingual French-English shorthand typists. Phone: Paris, 236-97-49 or 98-83.

SITUATIONS WANTED

PROFESSIONAL PILOT, 33, American, 1200 hours, Commercial, AS MEL, instrument, instructor, management, sales, fluent French. Desires flying position. Box 10,503, Herald, Paris.
FRENCH WOMAN, BA English-Teaching experience in U.S. University, French School, Audio-visual, seeks job. E. Tardy, 109 Duguesclin, 69 Lyon.
BRITISH graduate seeks post as personal assistant in Paris or West suburb. free in Aug. Mrs. AMOYEL, 970-26-70.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

LICENSED PRIVATE NURSES, married couple, seeks work with family, 24-hour care for sick person. Free to travel. Mr. H. Stanley, c/o Jean Morel, 7 Rue Abondances, 92100-Boulogne.
AU-PAIR, Mother's Helps, Nannies, temporary and permanent for Europe. Baxter's Agency, P.O. Box 12, Peterborough, England. Tel.: Peterborough 62744.
ENGLISH AU-PAIR, MUM'S HELPS, NANNIES, AVAILABLE NOW. NASH PERSONNEL, 27 GRAND PARADE, BRIGHTON, U.K. TEL.: 64592.

HELP WANTED

YOUNG WOMAN TO LIVE-IN as au-pair for physician's family in Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Must enjoy young children & must be fluent in English. May start immediately. Box 10,505, Herald, Paris.
AU-PAIR OR HOUSEKEEPER for Washington, D.C. References to: Mrs. Walter, Apartado 199, Estepona, Spain.
AMERICAN FAMILY needs au-pair until October. Paris: 605-34-31.

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